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Poetry.

For the Mercury.

WHO CAN TELL?

BY W. R. DELANY.

Check not the living word—the beaming smile—
Earth is a place to journey in awhile!
A passing scene—a vain and fleeting show
Through which the chequered stream of life must flow—
How soon to vanish in the ocean swell,
And sink eternally, ah! who can tell?

Stop not the dreamy sigh—the rising thought—
That laden with fond memories and fraught
With tender instinct—throbbing, flings its pow'r
Alike on past and future: every hour
Rings for a death; how soon the passing bell
May crush your cherish'd hopes—ah! who can tell?

Fear not to love and to be loved: can death
Bring to its lone abode the gushing breath
Of tenderness? can earth itself give back
A faded joy once lost upon its track?
Garner thy treasures! keep them! love them well!
How soon they may be vanish'd, who can tell?

Hearts are not toys to play with at our will—
How many broken ones may sadly fill
The storied page of time? how much of life
Hauntingly wasted in the hidden strife—
The gnawing torture of the spirits toll
When heart and brain were rack'd—ah! who can tell?

Then pause; ye band of pilgrims! Pass not by
Like Priest or Levite: let each spirit try
Its own indwellings. Earth is flitting fast
Soon will its love, and joy, and hope be past;
Then let it not divide with baneful spell
What death may claim, how soon—ah! who can tell?

LOVE IN NATURE.

There's love in every wind of earth,
And in each ocean wave;
Love smiles o'er every mortal birth,
And weeps o'er every grave.

There's love in every mountain height
That gazes up to heaven;
And to the valley's modest shades
Its sweetest spell is given,

And in the streamlet's murmuring song,
And in earth's evening tear,
In sighing winds that float along,
In love found lurking near.

And in the forest trees are heard
Sweet whisperings of love;
Taught by the spell, each woodland bird
Carries the strain above.

The loveliest clouds that ever strayed
From morning's rosy light,
The lifted tears of night.

If love were fled, all life, all mirth
From Nature's heart were riven;
Love is the only charm of earth
That likens it to heaven.

A LESSON IN RHYME.

The following quaint lines convey a capital moral, teaching us that there it no sphere or circumstance in life in which we cannot render each other mutual assistance.

A man, very lame, was a little too blame
To stray far away from his humble abode;
Hot, thirsty, bemired, and heartily tired,
He laid himself down on the road.

While thus he reclined, a man that was blind
Came by, and entreated his aid;
"Deprived of my sight, unassisted to-night,
I shall not reach my home, I'm afraid."

"Intelligence give of the place where you live,"
Said the cripple—"perhaps I may know it;
In my road it may be, and if you'll carry me,
It will give me much pleasure to show it.

"Great strength you have got, which, alas! I have not;
In my legs so fatigued every nerve is;
For the use of your back, for the eyes that you lack
My pair shall be much at your service."

Said the poor blind man, "what a wonderful plan!
Pray get on my shoulders, good brother;
I see all mankind, if they are but inclined,
May constantly help one another."

THE CAPTAIN OF '68 TO HIS MEN.

Come to the field, boys, come!
Come at the call of the stirring drum—
Come, boys, come!
Yonder's the foe to our country's fame,
Waiting to blot out her very name—
Where is the man that would see her shame?
Come, boys, come!

Form, my brave men, form!
Stand in good order to "meet the storm"—
Form, men, form!
Sacred to us is our native land!
Shrivelled for aye be each traitor hand
Lifted to shatter so bright a band—
Form, men, form!

Charge, my soldiers, charge!
From the steep hills to the river's marge,
Charge! charge! charge!
Think of our wives and mothers dear;
Think of the hopes that have led us here;
Think of the hearts that will give us cheer—
Charge, boys, charge!

Die with me, boys, die!
There's a place for all in yon bannered sky,
If we die, boys, die!
Think of the names that are shining bright,
Written in letters of living light!
Rather than give up the sacred Right,
Let's die, boys, die!

BALLAD.

"Miss Julia at home this evening?"
Asked one of the visiting corps,
Of the red-cheeked Irish damsel
Who answered his ring at the door.

"Faith—an' I b'lave she is sir."
"Is she engaged d'ye know?"
"Ingaged—well—I can't say it.
But I thought so long ago.

When she gets a-hould of her sweetheart
They are like two birds caged.
Och! if yix could see them kissing,
Yud think they were engaged."

Selected Tale.

WHAT CAME OF A KISS.

The great depot was crowded. The —th Regiment was about to leave for the seat of war; and it was known that the brave fellows were going where fighting was sure to come. The cars had backed into the building and the engine shrieked impatiently. The regiment had filed into the depot, and now as the soldiers rested upon their arms, fond friends gathered around, and the words of parting were spoken. There were tears and sobs, and blessings; there was wringing of hands, and wringing of hearts. Wives were parting with husbands, mothers were parting with their sons, sisters were bidding good-bye to brothers, and fathers were speaking the last words of caution and care. It was a season of painful anxiety; for the departing ones were going away with their lives in their hands and the offerings on the battle altar might speedily be made.

Corporal Walter Evermond leaned upon his rifle and gazed upon the scene. No one came to kiss him—none to bid him farewell. Not over one and twenty was Corporal Walter Evermond. He had a fresh handsome face and a bright pure eye, and his frame was one of those marvels wherein a magnificent physical structure is developed with a small body.

'I declare,' said the Corporal, wiping a bit of moisture from his eye. 'I am glad that I have nobody here to weep and sob for me. 'Yet,' he added with a longing look, 'it would be pleasant to bear away one parting kiss. I shan't get it.'

'I'll kiss you if you'll let me!'

Walter Evermond felt a hand upon his arm; and the prettiest, sweetest face he had ever seen beamed upon him with a smile.

'I'll kiss you, sir.' And the girl placed both hands upon his shoulders and pressed her lips upon his blooming cheek.

'Thank you! Bless you!'

'Fall in. Fall in.'

The Corporal pressed the hand of the beautiful girl, gave one more look into her beaming face, and then fell into line; and ere long the cars rolled out from the depot bearing the volunteers towards the field where patriot duty called them.

[illegible] was out of sight around the turn, and the throng of friends gradually dispersed.

'Nellie, I'm astonished at you.'

'Astonished at me!' repeated Nellie Preston, looking up into the face of John Gainsford, who walked by her side to a carriage.

'Yes. How could you do such a thing?'

'Such a thing as what?'

'As kiss that fellow in the depot. Goodness, gracious. What were you thinking of?'

'I was thinking,' replied Nellie, with a perceptible flush of feeling, 'that he might be a poor motherless, sisterless boy, who had no one in the world to love him.'

'And so you thought you'd love him, eh?'

'I love all those brave and noble men who have gone to offer up their lives for their country's welfare,' said the girl with deep emotions. 'I never knew how well I loved my own brother until I saw him go away to day. I hope God will keep him and return him to us in safety.'

'Did you notice,' said Mr. Gainsford, after a pause, 'that your foolish behavior caused considerable remark?'

'I'd rather you wouldn't say anything more about that, Mr. Gainsford.'

'You are ashamed of it, eh?'

'I am ashamed of you, sir. You need not help me. I can get into my carriage alone.'

Two days after this, Judge Preston came home looking very thoughtful. After tea he called Nellie to him and asked her if she had made up her mind to be the wife of John Gainsford?'

'I have made up my mind that I will not be his wife,' was the prompt reply.

'I have no wish to urge you, my child.'

'I do not love him, father; and I should prefer to have no more intimacy with him. I never liked him. He is unkind to his poor sister; and he might be unkind to me.'

'You are right, my daughter; and I am free to confess that I am pleased with your decision. Almost the last thing your brother said to me, before he left with his company, was that he hoped you would not make John Gainsford his brother-in-law. He knows Gainsford well, and has no respect for him.'

The Judge kissed his child, and the matter was settled. Gainsford was the son of one of his oldest friends, and thus the intimacy had commenced; and he had been willing for his daughter's sake to try the young man; but he felt a sense of relief now that the trial was over.

George Preston, the Judge's only son, had gone as captain of a company; and the family watched anxiously for the news that was to bear them intelligence of the movements of the —th Regiment. By-and-by news came. The regiment was at Ball's Bluff. The regiment had been under fire nearly the whole of that terrible day; and a fearful havoc had been made in its ranks. Where was George? O, how anxious was Nellie Preston now. More than ever did she know that she loved her brother.

Ha! Good news! George is safe.—The Judge came home with an evening paper, and handed it to Nellie, pointing with his finger to the paragraph she was to read. She read as follows—

'Captain Preston, after being exposed to a merciless fire for four consecutive hours, was one of the last to swim the river. He had made his way down the bluff, and was assisting some of his wounded comrades, when the enemy came pouring down upon him. He was surrounded, and would have been slain but for the heroic bravery and devotion of a sergeant of his company. The sergeant, whose name was Walter Evermord, sprang to his side, and with his revolver shot down three men who were pressing upon him. When they gained the water, Captain Preston had received a wound in the shoulder, which rendered it impossible for him to swim; but Evermond did not forsake him. The noble fellow clung to his captain like a brother and succeeded in getting him over the river in safety. We are happy to state that Captain Preston's wound is not dangerous.'

And her father joined her with his whole soul.

Later in the evening a curious thought worked its way into Nellie Preston's mind. She wished the man who had saved her brother's life so bravely had been only a corporal, and then she wondered where that fair-faced, bright eyed soldier was, who she had kissed in the depot. It would be a satisfaction to know how he fared.—She hoped he was safe.

Ere long a letter came from George, in which he gave a thrilling account of the battle. He spoke of Sergeant Walter Evermond as he would have spoken of a brother. 'He saved my life at the risk of his own,' he wrote; 'and but for him you would have no brother.' There was a postcript as follows:

'P. S.—Walter Evermond has just received the commission of Second Lieutenant.'

The winter wore away, and George, in his letters to his sister, spoke of Walter [illegible] as a very dear friend. At length came a letter with the following passage: 'My dear father and sister, give me joy. I am a Major, and my commission dates from the day of Ball's Bluff. My dear friend Evermond is captain of my old company; and a better soldier does not live; and I know there cannot be a truer friend.'

Once more the Judge and his daughter were anxious. The regiment was before Yorktown. Then came the bloody field of Williamsburg; but George was not called into that battle. At length, however, came tidings of another bloody fray, in which our regiment was engaged. Fair Oaks! The list of killed and wounded lagged; but a letter from George was received. He was alive, but badly wounded.

'Our Colonel was stricken down,' he wrote, 'early in the engagement. I had been acting as Lieutenant Colonel for some time, and the command devolved upon me. I was following the lead of the gallant Howard, when a bullet passed through my thigh. Capt. Evermond was on the right of the regiment; and I had just time to pass the command over to him, when the clash of the final charge came. I was faint and dizzy; but I saw him dash on at the head of our noble regiment; and the shout of victory struck my ear from the field. Late at night, Captain Evermond was borne into our quarters, severely wounded by a sabre cut on the shoulder. He had a hand to hand conflict with the enemy over a battery, and he took it and held it.'

Three weeks afterwards another letter came. 'Dear Nellie, I am coming home. I have a furlough for forty days. Captain Evermond is coming with me. Our wounds are doing well.'

The train arrived at three o'clock in the afternoon. Major Preston came from the cars upon his crutches, and his father was there to receive him. Nellie had not come down. Big proud tears coursed down the old man's face as he heard the glad shout that welcomed his noble boy, and for awhile his son was monopolized by the multitude.

'Where is your friend Evermond?' asked the Judge, as they moved towards the carriage.

'Oh, he will be with us this evening.—He had to stop to see a friend on the way, and will come in the next train. I told him our carriage should be on hand for him.'

A joyful moment was it for Nellie Preston when she threw her arms around the neck of her returned brother. O, she knew now how much—how very much she loved him. What numberless questions were asked, and how eagerly were the answers listened to.

By-and-by Nellie asked after Captain Evermond.

'O,' she cried, 'I hope he is not old and ugly, for I want to love him.'

'Not very old,' said George, with a smile. 'And not very ugly. But there is a curious circumstance connected with his experience as a soldier which is worth relating. He told the story to me with tears in his eyes. After the affair at Ball's Bluff we were like brothers. Evermond is an orphan; without father or mother, brother or sister. He has a splendid education, which he owes to an old aunt, who intended him for a minister; but his disposition did not lead him that way, and he started to study law. His aunt withdrew her favor and he was left to struggle alone. He was in danger of becoming dissipated when the thought struck him that he would enlist. He enlisted as private in the company of which I was captain. While we were waiting at the depot, on the morning when we left for the seat of war, Evermond alone gazing upon the scenes of weeping and blessing; and as the thought passed through his mind that he was relieved from the pain of parting with friends, he felt thankful, and expressed himself to that effect. Yet, he said, he felt that it would be a blessing to bear away one friendly kiss that he could remember as coming from a sister. He said this aloud, and in a moment a young girl—he says the most beautiful he ever saw—put her hands upon his shoulder, and kissed him upon the cheek. He says he had just time to bless the angel when the order came to fall in. I think the girl that gave Walter Evermond that kiss did a glorious deed. He assures me that it made him all he is. He says that the memory of that sweet face has led him to high and holy resolves; and that he had sworn within himself that he would never do a deed that could cause the girl to blush that she had kissed him, even were she the daughter of a king.'

'You said he was a private, then!' remarked Nellie.

'No—he was a corporal then. He was made a corporal very shortly after he enlisted; and before he had been in camp a week in Maryland he was made a sergeant. But, my sister, what is the matter? Mercy, you look pale.'

'Oh,' whispered Nellie, hiding her face with her hand, 'what dreadful things.'

'My—I thought this story of Evermond would attract your thoughts from the darker themes.'

'So it does, in a measure, George; but I cannot help my feelings.'

George Preston, never mistrusting, never dreaming that his sweet sister had ever seen Walter Evermond, drew his arm about her, and gave her a brotherly kiss.

At eight o'clock in the evening the coach was sent to the depot, and at half-past eight it returned. Nellie left the parlor, and sped away to her own room. Her heart was in a flutter, and her face was burning. It might be possible that she had never seen Captain Evermond; but she did not think it probable. What should she do? How should she meet him? Twice had she attempted to tell her own adventure at the depot on that memorable morning; but she could not.

Major Preston, upon his crutches, went to the door and welcomed Captain Evermond, who carried his right arm in a sling. The old Judge welcomed the hero as another son; and he was surprised when he found that the captain was a fair faced, handsome youth, just upon the opening stage of manhood.

But where was Nellie? The bell was rung, and a servant sent in quest of her. At length she came, trembling at every joint, but her father and brother did not notice it.

'Nellie, my sister,' cried George, 'here is our dear friend, Walter Evermond.'

The captain advanced with a quick step, and had half extended his hand, when he stopped as though he had been shot.

'Good angels!' he gasped, 'what is this? This—your sister?'

With a mighty effort Nellie smiled and put forth both hands.

'Alas!' exclaimed George, lifting his crutches from the floor, and stamping them down with energy, 'I think I see it now. Say, Walter—tell—tell me—is this your angel?'

'Ten thousand blessings on your head,' murmured the brave youth, while the tears started down his cheek. 'I did not dream of this.'

Then he dashed the tears away and extended his hand.

'Nellie,' he said, 'you will excuse my left hand, I know.'

'Goodness, mercy on me!' exclaimed the old man, who began to see through it. 'Is that the soldier that you kissed in the depot, Nellie?'

Again the poor girl came very near losing herself; but she made one more struggle and was successful.

'Yes, sir,' she said. 'Captain Evermond and I have met once before.'

It was a curious position for both the captain and the maiden.

'Hold on!' cried the Major, with another thump of his crutches. 'I have it. I know how awkward it is; and if I had mistrusted, so much as by a thought, that my own sweet sister was the identical angel of the depot, I should have prepared the way for this meeting. But see how nicely I'll fix it. You, Nellie, are my sister by right of birth; and you, Walter, are my brother by every tie of love and gratitude. So you two are my brother and sister.'

'Capital,' exclaimed the Judge.

'And now for employment. Come, Walter, lead your sister to a seat, and we'll talk of the times that have tried men's souls.'

Ah! the present was a time that tried Nellie's soul. But it was a happy, blissful trial.

Late at night they prepared to retire.—The two soldiers were left alone after the rest had gone to bed; for they had got used to helping each other. The Major cared for the Captain's shoulder, and the Captain took care of the Major's thigh.

'We are at home my dear Walter,' said George Preston, after they had dressed each other's wounds, 'and we'll have a happy time of it.'

'I shall not be able to stop with you long,' returned Walter.

'Mercy! What is up now? Where else will you go?'

'I don't know. I must not not stop here.'

'And why not, pray?'

'Because I dare not!'

'Oh!' cried George, who knew his friend well enough, and knew human nature well enough to read ordinary signs of feeling. 'I think I understand you now.—But we'll say no more about it to-night. On the morrow I'll help you find a good boarding place.'

And so they went to bed.

On the following morning, after breakfast had been disposed of, George took his sister into the library and had a long talk with her. She wept and smiled by turns during the conversation. When he came out from the library he met his father in the hall; and he had a talk with him.—Half an hour afterwards he met the Captain in the parlor.

'Walter Evermond,' he said, 'I have found a good, comfortable boarding place for you.'

'Ah, you have? Thank you, George!'

'Yes, sit down, and I'll tell you about it. Now, listen,' continued the Major, after they were seated; 'I have assumed somewhat of a responsibility in this matter. I have gone so far as to pledge my own honor that you will so bear yourself that the house can never be ashamed of you. In short, I have given my word that you are an honorable man; incapable of premeditating wrong, and fixed in the bath of virtue.'

'Thank you George.'

'And now, my dear Captain, your place of abode is fixed in this house. My sister is hostess, and my father is the host.'

'But—George—'

'Nonsense! Do you think I am blind? At any rate, I can see plainly enough to discover what ails your heart; and all I have further to say is—if you have courage, you will stay here. If you have further arrangements to make, make them with Nellie.'

'But—George—will Nellie—'

'Don't ask me what she will do. Ask her yourself.'

'But your father—'

'Already looks upon you as a son.—What more have you to ask?'

'I don't know. Indeed this is more than I had expected. I am dreaming.'

'Then I advise you to wake up.'

When Walter Evermond did fairly awaken, he awoke to a blessed hope. Before night he had resolved to stop; and before the week was out he had made arrangements with Nellie Preston to live with her always.

Hatching Fish.—The Chinese practice a peculiar method of hatching the spawn of fish, which perhaps may be useful for our fish cultivators to know. They carefully collect the spawn of fish in their streams and rivers, fill empty shells of fresh eggs with it, carefully stop up the holes in the eggs and set them under a setting hen. At the expiration of nine days they take these shells and break them in tanks containing water warmed by the sun. The water in these tanks is frequently renewed, and in it the young fry are gradually developed until they are sufficiently large to be placed in fish ponds. The sale of fish spawn for hatching forms an important branch of trade in China.

Moral Character.—There is nothing which adds so much beauty and power to a man as a good character. It dignifies him in every station, exalts him in every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than everything else on earth. No servile friend, or crouching sycophant, no treacherous honor seeker, ever bore such a character, the pure joys of righteousness never spring in such a person. If young men know but how much a good character would dignify and exalt them, how glorious it would make their prospects even in this life, never should we find them yielding to the grovelling and base-born purposes of human nature.

The sins of ignorance are most numerous, the sins of knowledge are most dangerous.

Martyrdom to Cleanliness.—To see the perfection of Dutch cleanliness or village-life run mad, the stranger should visit the renowned Broeck, in Waterland, as the district is properly termed in which it is situated, on the shores of the Zuyder Zee. From Amsterdam the grand ship canal, which extends for nearly fifty miles to the Texel, will be seen en route, and a four-mile ride deposits the stranger at the entrance of the village. There he must alight and walk over the village, for all carriages and horses are forbidden to enter this paradise of cleanliness. It is recorded that the Emperor Alexander was obliged to take off his shoes before entering a house. A pile of wooden sabots at the doors testify that usual custom of its inhabitants. The rage for 'keeping all tidy' has even carried its inhabitants so far as tamper with the dearest of a Dutchman's treasures—his pipe; for it is stipulated that he wears over it a wire network, to prevent the ashes from falling on the footpaths; these are constructed of small colored bricks, arranged in fancy patterns, and are sometimes sanded and swept in forms like those we have described in dahlias. Nothing can exceed the brightness of the paint, the polished colored tiles on the roofs, or the perfect freedom from dirt exhibited by the cottages, which look like wooden Noah's arks in a genteel toy-shop.

The people who live in this happy valley are mostly well off in the world, and have made fortunes in trade, retiring here to enjoy Dutch felicity. The pavilion and garden of one rich old clergyman, Mynheer Bakker, has long been a theme of admiration. The good man revelled in a caricature of a garden in which he sank much money, and at his death left a will by which it should be kept up. This is no inexpensive thing in Broeck, for, owing to the boggy nature of the soil, it continually requires attention and renovation. In this garden are crowded summer houses and temples of every fanciful style yet 'unclassified.' Plump Dutch divinities stare at wooden clergymen, who pore over wooden books in sequestered corners; while wooden sportsmen aim at wooden ducks rotting on the stagnant water. The climax of absurdity is reached at a small cottage constructed in the garden, to show, as our guide informed us, how the country folks 'make the money.' You enter, and your guide disappears as rapidly as a Dutchman can, and leaves you to contemplate a well furnished room, with abundance of crockery, an immense clock, and a well stored tea table, at which sit two wooden puppets, as large as life; the old man smoking his pipe, and preparing the flax which the old woman spins after the field labors are over. All the movements of these figures are made by clock-work, worked by the invisible gardener, and concealed under the floor. In former times the good lady hummed a song; but her machinery being now out of order the stranger is only greeted on his entrance by some spasmodic yelps from a grim wooden dog, who always faithfully keeps watch and ward at her feet.

In Broeck no one enters the house by the front door, nor is any one seen at a front window. The front of a house is where the 'best parlors' are, which are sacred to cleanliness and solitude. Irving's description of such an apartment is rigidly true; 'the mistress and her confidential maid visited it once a week, for the purpose of giving it a thorough cleaning, and putting things to rights; always taking the precaution of leaving their shoes at the door, and entering devoutly on their stocking feet. After scrubbing the floor, sprinkling it with fine white sand, which was curiously stroked into angles, and curves, and rhomboids; after washing the windows, rubbing and polishing the furniture, and putting a new bunch of evergreens in the fire-place, the window shutters were again closed to keep out the flies, and the room carefully locked up till the revolution of time brought round the weekly cleaning day.' The people of Broeck always enter their houses by back doors, like so many burglars; and to ensure the front from unholy approach, the steps leading up to it are removed, never to be placed there but when three great occasions open the mystic gate, and these are births, marriages and funerals; so to enter a Dutchman's house by that way is indeed an 'event.'

A Polite Man.—'My deceased uncle,' says a humorous writer, 'was the most polite gentleman in the world. He was making a voyage on the Danube, and the boat sunk. My uncle was just on the point of drowning. He got his head above water for once, took off his hat and said, 'Ladies and gentlemen, will you please excuse me?' and down he went.'

Genuine bravery has an acute perception of danger. No man is so cautious of the movement of the ship as the stout-hearted captain. No heart beats so fast in the battle, no eye seeks so many risks as the eye and heart of the commander, whose rigid muscles do not flutter as he utters his stern monosyllables in the crisis.

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 68.]

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and to fix the pay of the treasurer, assistant treasurer, clerks, and messengers in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, from time to time, by and with the consent and approval of the Senate of the United States, an Assistant Treasurer of the United States; and the Treasurer of the United States may, in his discretion, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, authorize the said assistant to act in the place and stead, and at any and at all times to discharge any or all the duties required by law of the said Treasurer of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be and is hereby authorized to appoint, in addition to the clerks now authorized by law, a cashier, with an annual salary of two thousand four hundred dollars per annum; an assistant cashier, with an annual salary of two thousand dollars per annum; four chiefs of divisions, with annual salaries of one thousand eight hundred dollars each per annum; and also a messenger, an assistant messenger, and two laborers, in addition to those now allowed, at the compensation now authorized by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to the Treasurer of the United States, in lieu and stead of his present compensation, commencing with and including the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of five thousand dollars per annum; but from which amount there shall be deducted all sums of money heretofore paid to, or received by, the said treasurer, on account of his compensation for services rendered as Treasurer of the United States, since and including the day aforesaid, and the income tax on such additional compensation as will have accrued since the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and there shall be paid to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States an annual compensation of twenty-five hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the treasurer, deputy treasurer, clerks, and messengers aforesaid, for the current and next fiscal years, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Estimates for all such compensation, after the next fiscal year, shall be submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury with his annual estimates.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 86.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the above entitled act be and the same are hereby applied to all damages sustained by reason of depredations and injuries by said Indians as therein set forth, in the State of Iowa and Territory of Dakota, as well as in the State of Minnesota.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 87.]

AN ACT to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That before the first meeting of the next Congress, and of every subsequent Congress, the Clerk of the next preceding House of Representatives shall make a roll of the Representatives elect, and place thereon the names of all persons, and of such persons only, whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their State respectively, or the laws of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 88.]

AN ACT amendatory of an act entitled "An act to provide for the care and preservation of the works constructed by the United States for bringing the Potomac water into the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the supply of said water for all governmental purposes, and for the uses and benefit of the inhabitants of the said cities."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the powers conferred upon the Corporation of Washington by the second and third sections of the act of Congress, approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, [entitled] "An act to provide for the care and preservation of the works constructed by the United States for bringing the Potomac water into the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the supply of said water for all governmental purposes, and for the uses and benefit of the inhabitants of the said cities," full power and authority are hereby given to the said corporation to levy and collect a water tax on all real property within the corporate limits of the city of Washington which binds on or touches on any avenue, street, or alley in which a main water pipe has been laid or hereafter may be laid by the United States or by the Corporation of Washington, which water tax shall be as nearly as possible equal and uniform; may be levied on lots in proportion to their frontage or their area, as the said corporation may determine; and may be collected in not less than three nor more than five annual instalments, of which instalments all after the first shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, commencing from the date of [at] which the first instalment becomes due, but may, at the option of the owner of the property taxed, be paid and discharged in full at any time after it shall have been levied. And said Corporation of Washington is further authorized and empowered, on petition of the owners of the majority of the real estate on any square or line of squares, to lay down water pipes and erect fire plugs and public hydrants wherever the same may be requisite and necessary for public convenience, security from fire, or for health.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, to aid in the erection, maintenance, and efficiency of fire plugs throughout the city, the said Corporation of Washington is hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect a special annual tax on all buildings within five hundred feet of any main water pipe into which, or the premises connected therewith, the water has not been introduced; and the owners or occupants of which do not pay an annual water rate or rent in accordance with the ordinances of the corporation, which tax shall be levied with reference to the value of the building so taxed, and shall be not more than five dollars nor less than one dollar per year; but whenever the water shall be introduced, in conformity with the corporation laws, into any building or premises, the fire plug tax thereon shall cease; and whenever the water shall be discontinued from any building or premises into which it has been introduced, the said building shall be subject to the fire plug tax from the date of the discontinuance of the water.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the water tax hereby authorized to be levied and collected shall constitute a fund to be used exclusively to defray the cost of distribution of the water, including all necessary fixtures and machines connected with said distribution; and the annual water rates or rents authorized to be collected by the act of which this act is amendatory shall constitute a fund exclusively for the maintenance, management, and repair of the system of water distribution.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1863.

ONCE more, in the dreary and distressing course of the times, has the number of those who are anxiously looking for a happy turning point in the career of the war been made perhaps unusually great. Advices received from different quarters respecting the progress of events both at home and abroad, have no doubt contributed largely to produce the impression, that the Spring campaign is closing in a manner tending to free the whole country from the horrors of violent internal commotion and from the dangers or perplexities of foreign intervention. The reported capture of Vicksburg and the officially announced capture of Haine's Bluff, as the key to Vicksburg if Vicksburg had not already been captured, gave assurance of greater success of the army and navy in the West. And that the Gibraltar of the Mississippi would not much longer at least prevent the navigation of that river by Federal gun-boats, if not by boats engaged in the pursuit of commerce; and though there may be some other points on its banks as strong by nature, and as strong or capable of being made strong by art, for the same purpose, while they remain in the possession of an enemy.

But not only have these reports or facts given a more encouraging aspect to affairs at home in respect to the conduct of the war, the news from abroad has at least not become of a more discouraging character. Other reasons may exist to account for this apparent fact, but the one which seems to have most influence in preventing any immediate interference with American affairs is, the great and stirring question which has lately arisen in Europe respecting the unfortunate situation of Poland. The sympathy of nations cannot be controlled by arbitrary decrees so as to be restrained beyond a certain degree of forbearance. And a general upheaving of the mass of discontented peoples might follow an imprudent attempt to check the natural course of sympathy. This circumstance, and other things like this, may make it absolutely necessary for certain sovereigns to proceed with caution and deliberation. And the probability is said to be, that the Polish question will be laid before a general conference or congress of the Great Powers of Europe. But until that question shall be settled, they may have no wish to interfere with our American question.

But this interruption of the attention of Cabinets to the affairs of America, seems to have effected no change in the spirit of English journals. The alleged interference of trade between neutral ports, continues to trouble the amiable quietude of their souls. Some saying that no evidence was found to implicate the *Peterhoff*, unless the fact that a box was thrown overboard from that vessel just previous to her capture, should be regarded as such evidence. But the same class of journals which has given countenance to complaints against American cruisers, are in a measure gratified to admit that the mails of the *Peterhoff* have been released; though they still maintain that the property of the vessel should not be subjected to condemnation. That matter however is, it is believed, still before the Prize Court; and whatever may be the decision of that Court, it is hoped, that British merchants and ship owners together with the journals which have represented their grievances, will submit to the decision with as good a grace as possible; especially as the attempt to stir up the indignation of the British government and nation, has not succeeded in this case as it did in the affair of the *Trent*.

Another grievance is also particularly exercising the benevolent disposition of some leading English journals. Not that another privateer has been furnished on the Clyde, as is reported to be the case, to cruise against Northern commerce, like the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, and the *Virginia*; but that the encreasing emigration of able-bodied men from Ireland to the United States, makes a particular demand upon English journals not to relax in their labors of love for the poor Irish. The Army and Navy *Gazette* especially reminds those who would emigrate to America from Ireland, just at this time, of the long lists of the names of their countrymen who have become the victims of their zeal in the Northern cause, to be read in the Newspapers after every hard fought battle. Some may indeed believe that the unusual number of emigrants this season is owing to an intention to become "recruits" in the Federal armies. But what evidence is there of that? The inhabitants of Ireland may have other reasons for removing to a land under another sun. No objections should however be made to a greater exercise of English love toward the people of much abused Ireland—and so much abused by English oppression.

THE later news from Poland shows the insurrection as still encreasing, and that the Poles have been victorious in several serious engagements. In some districts it appears that the insurrection has assumed an entirely religious aspect; and especially where the population are strictly Catholic; which is accounted for by the fact that those of the Catholic faith have been kept in constant dread of a government bigotedly devoted to the Greek Church. Among those lately distinguished for their heroism is Father MACKIEWICZ, who, at a place on the road between Wilmokir and Ponow where DOLENGA repulsed two columns of Russians, greatly distinguished himself for his bravery and success. On that occasion it is said Father MACKIEWICZ fell upon the Russian flank with a company of scythemen and turned the scale of victory. And it appears that the religious Father was immediately promoted after this, to the command of one-fourth of the troops under DOLENGA, in all said to be 27,000. Whereupon the same enthusiast at the head of his division, advanced Northward, driving out of the districts he entered the Russian Courts of Administration and generally expelling the Russian officials. And the inhabitants, consisting chiefly of peasants, are said to have received Father MACKIEWICZ with great enthusiasm on his entering a village at the head of his troops, waving the Polish flag and singing the national hymn. But we see in this what should be the same Church, divided in hostile array one portion against the other, and in deadly conflict working out the carnage of mutual destruction. This is understood to be the meaning of the words: "I came not to send peace but a sword." Though this meaning may not apply to the purpose, but only to the consequence of his coming.—Wars will arise from the passions of men as much perhaps as if such had been the purpose intended. And undoubtedly this expression should be understood in a manner consistent with that plainer injunction, "that those who take the sword shall perish with the sword."—But if Churches cannot preserve a peaceable union, what wonder is there in the fact that the world is divided by strife?

Marshal General FRY has appointed JAMES H. COGGESHALL, Commissioner, first district Rhode Island, vice BARTON, declined, under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces.

WHETHER the French have abandoned the siege of Puebla, as lately reported by way of Vera Cruz and the Atlantic, or whether they were at the date of the latest news still bombarding the city and constructing ditches and mines preparatory to another assault, as reported by way of Acapulco and the Pacific, may be uncertain. But in either case, the siege has held out longer than many expected, and contrary to expectations the result appears likely to favor the Mexicans if they shall persevere in a vigorous defense of their country. Though the later news which is that which comes by way of San Francisco, and which left Puebla on the 30th of April, is rather to be believed on contradicted points; stating that the French had not raised the siege, and that they had not retreated; but that they were preparing or prepared to renew the assault with greater vigor. So that it appears to be too soon to declare as some have done, that "LOUIS NAPOLEON has now suffered the worst defeat of his life;" or that "the invasion of Mexico was a dead failure." Such a result may yet be obtained, and the prospect is truly encouraging for the national independence of the Mexican people. If they have sufficient courage to defend themselves with what strength they have, they may be strong enough for the purpose.—The philosopher dropped the mouse that had bitten his finger, saying, that nothing was too small to be free, provided it had courage to defend its freedom. But in the various and contradictory accounts received of military events in different quarters, great allowances are often to be made. The channel through which the information comes is to be considered, as well as the nature of the information itself as a matter of internal evidence. In this case, if the story had come from the Mexicans that the French had abandoned the siege, or from the French that they were preparing to push the Mexicans to the suffering of all extremities rather than acknowledge themselves defeated and retire, the story would not gain any more credibility by such an exchange of the channels of communication.

WHAT is truth? According to the Greek, the most expressively luminous language ever employed by any people, the truth is open to observation and not concealed. How much of these qualities belongs to the current advices of the times, the public have lately had good opportunities to learn. In other interests besides the stock-jobbing interest the same lack of truth may have been productive of mischief to many; and now it appears likely from an uncontradicted report, that the alleged abuse of the telegraph lines by some officer or officers of the army has attracted the attention of the Administration, and that a commission from the War Department was recently in New York to investigate certain charges against him or them for controlling the telegraph for stock-jobbing purposes. Some knowing ones in Wall street, it is stated, were persuaded that Gen. HOOKER was about to win a great victory before he crossed the Rappahannock; and on this persuasion they speculated for a fall in gold. But the result turning out to be different from what had been anticipated, the consequence was a very serious loss to the principal party or parties. Whereupon to save the speculation from a worse fate, it is alleged that a report was started by some means or action, that Gen. HOOKER had recrossed the Rappahannock and that Richmond was in possession of our forces. But this false report, it is said, did not take in the market to the desired extent, and the party or parties are left to suffer the loss; and if the facts should prove to be true as published, of which after all there may be great reason to doubt, the investigation will result in the further penalty of exposing the parties to this reprehensible transaction.—But, even in that case, the public will hardly believe that the amount of gross selfishness which may thus be exposed, will bear a very great proportion to that which is concealed.—And it may be as well admitted at once, that one of the most discouraging symptoms of the times and one perhaps most open to observation in every direction, is the general neglect of truth.

ELECTION day was well kept by the people of all sexes and denominations. The weather was all that could be desired and barring the dust everything was delightful for enjoying the occasion. At 9 o'clock the Artillery Company fired a salute on the cove, railroad crossing, in honor of His Excellency Gov. COZZENS, and then escorted him with the members of his staff to the Fillmore House. At 10 o'clock the procession was formed in the following order:

Naval Academy Band.
Newport Artillery, Col. Stedman.
Artillery Old Guard, Col. Swan.
15th reg. Drum Corps.
Company of 15th U. S. Infantry, Lieut. Ogleby.
His Excellency Gov. Wm. C. Cozzens.
Staff Officers.
Members elect of General Assembly.
Citizens.

The procession passed over the route previously published, to the State House. The military then marched to the Mall and stacked arms. The Old Guard, after making a short parade, proceeded to their hall and were dismissed for the day. The regulars were dismissed until 4 o'clock, and the Artillery at 1 o'clock proceeded to Gov. COZZENS' and partook of his hospitality, which was given in a bountiful colation. At 5 o'clock proclamation was made from the balcony of the State House that the gentlemen elected were installed in office, and a National salute was fired from the Artillery's field pieces. The procession was then reformed and His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH was escorted to his headquarters at the Fillmore House by the Artillery Company and the company from Fort Adams.

There were a great many people in the city from abroad and while some could enjoy the day in reasonable amusements, many were decidedly inebriated.

THE Examining Board are still holding their sessions at the Naval Academy and express their gratification of the favorable results as far as they have progressed. Their duties will probably be ended by Monday next, when the Summer duties of the Midshipmen will commence.

The "Graduating class," numbering twenty, after a short leave will be ordered to sea, and in the course of two years, after passing a final examination, will be made Ensigns.

The "Second Class" numbering 29, will cruise in the frigate *Macedonian*, stopping at several ports in Europe and at the close of the cruise will also be ordered to sea.

The "Second Division of Third class" number 39, being an advanced part of the Third class proper; and the Third class with some others who did not receive leave of absence last year, in all some 125, will be on leave until October next.

The "Fourth class" numbering over 100, will also go out with the *Macedonian*.

The "Second Division of Fourth class," being those chiefly who entered in February last, will cruise on the coast in the *Marion*.

The designation of the classes in the manner above, is in consequence of the present requirements of the Navy, as it is necessary to advance the Midshipmen as rapidly as possible.

A few days since a large portfolio of photographs was received at the Redwood Library, with these modest words in gilt letters on the cover:

Yosemite Valley,
California,
Presented to
Redwood Library,
Newport, R. I.

The name of the benefactor, WILLIAM NORRIS, Esq., formerly of this city, but now a resident of California, should appear in letters equally brilliant, for his gift, so modestly bestowed, is of the highest order, and is one of the most exquisite presents the Library has received since its new birth. Whatever we may be able to say of these photographs will fall as far short of their real worth as these wonderful views fall below the realities in nature. To describe them fully would be impossible, nor is it our purpose more than to call attention to the collection which the directors are in duty bound to place in some position where they can be seen and appreciated.

The views are thirty in number, measuring about sixteen by twenty-four inches, and embrace the most remarkable scenes in the most remarkable valley, yet discovered in the new world.

For a full description of the Yosemite Valley the reader is referred to an extract we have made from Appleton's American Cyclopedia, but, vivid as it is, it is but the merest outline of the wonders revealed by these imperial photographs. Here we have on a scale in keeping with the vast mountains and giant trees, the most extraordinary formation of rocks, which take every conceivable shape, from the Cathedral down to the obelisk-like pinnacle; from huge rolling hills and mountains of yellow granite, to frightful steeps that make the brain grow dizzy. Here the placid brook steals along lost to light amid tangled brakes and washing banks of golden sand, and there the waterfall comes tumbling down a thousand feet or more, in one unbroken headlong plunge. Here are tender plants, that the culler of simples might recognise at a glance, side by side with the wonder of the vegetable world—*the Washingtonia gigantea*—within whose ample natural walls a good sized dwelling house might be raised. Here, thousands of feet above the level of the sea are seen the majestic forms of the redwood, towering hundreds of feet above the highest pinnacles of the rocks and fringing the distant peaks, as they rise ridge beyond ridge, till lost at last like a thin film, against the sky with which they almost blend. Here, side by side, are seen the yellow pine, the white cedar and the evergreen oak, the maderone and the manganita, growing in wild luxuriance, tangled in a maze of tender shoots and knarled limbs, amid rocks, gushing streams and the prostrate forms of monarchs of the forest trees that first sent forth their budding leaves two thousand, nay three thousand years ago, judging by the ordinary mode of computing the age of trees, and were old and scarred by the storm when Christ came on earth to save man from the storm of passion and the lust of sin. No troubadour ever sang in this vale that would have given back his tale of love from every hill-side, but it has echoed to the scream of the panther and the no-less savage whoop of the redman.—No foot of its soil was ever turned by the peaceful plough, and all that we know of its history is, that it was once the retreat of a tribe famed for its delight in war. But the past we forget in admiration of all before us. We look with wonder on the scene. The air we breathe becomes varified as in imagination we climb the mountain side; the dashing plunge of the water fall is melody to our ears, and as we clamber from rock to rock, so new to the tread of the white man, so vast in colossal proportions, so unlike anything that we have seen before, the lips are hushed before the awful majesty of mountains that reveal the power of Him who created all things and who doeth all things well.

In calling attention to these extraordinary photographs we had no intention of entering so fully on the subject, but rather to express the pleasure it affords us to know that the interest in the Redwood Library is so general. Its friends are to be found in every section, and WM. NORRIS, who is a "Newport boy," has shown by his most acceptable gift how highly he cherishes a remembrance of the institution in which in youth he must have spent many an hour in profitable reading. We would that he could see the Library as it is to-day.

The following is the extract from the article referred to above:—

From the "New American Encyclopædia," vol. 4, page 254.

"Perhaps the most wonderful of the many remarkable curiosities of California, is the Yosemite Valley or Dell, with its surrounding cascades and mountain peaks. The name of this valley is sometimes written Yo Hamity and Yohamite; but Yosemite is the orthography more generally adopted. It is described by writers who have recently visited it, as possessing scenery unmatched for wild and romantic beauty and sublime grandeur. Its course is nearly east and west. It is about 10 miles long and nearly 3 miles wide in the centre, from which it decreases in width each way. It is bounded on all sides by walls of yellowish granite from 2,000 to 4,500 feet high, generally very precipitous, and in places perpendicular, so that the valley is accessible only from the ends; and here within a radius of 5 or 6 miles, are 4 cascades ranging from 350 to 2,000 feet in height, and as many rocky mountain peaks whose height ranges from 2,000 to 4,480 feet.—"The valley," says a recent visitor, "is a cleft in the Sierra Nevada, watered by the main fork of the Merced river, which, above and below, makes its way through the mountains in deep and dark gorges, scarcely getting a glimpse of sunlight, except when it passes through the Yosemite meadow." The scenery from the ridge, overlooking the valley, is represented as magnificent. Entering at the Western end, the dell is reached by a circuitous and precipitous descent of 2,500 feet, new and beautiful views presenting themselves every few minutes. The valley is mainly a level sward of luxuriant grass intermixed with ferns and bright flowers, with here and there a few oaks, pine, and other trees. A small creek about 70 feet wide empties itself over the South wall of the valley 940 feet perpendicularly, forming the Rainbow cascade, so called from the beautiful rainbow colors which adorn the mist, floating about it. On the North side of the valley, nearly opposite and about three-quarters of a mile distant, stands "the Captain," a rock projecting into the valley, and rising up perpendicularly 3,090 feet. A little further East, on the same side of the valley stands Signal Rock, whose peak is 2,925 feet high. Four miles above the rainbow, on the North side, are the falls of the Yosemite. Here the creek leaps down 2,063 feet in three falls—the first being about 1,300 feet, the second 250, and the third about 450. So far as height is concerned, the Yosemite, sometimes called by the Indians the fall of Cholock, is no doubt the most extensive waterfall yet discovered; but from the limited volume of the stream it is said to be less impressive to the beholder than Niagara. As seen from a distance, it is said to resemble somewhat a great sheet of white satin hanging over the cliff. On the South side of the valley, opposite the Yosemite fall, stands Pyramid rock, 3,200 feet high, a peak which receives its name from its peculiar shape. Three miles further up, near the head of the valley, is Lake Mirror, a beautiful body of water containing about eight acres; and on the North side of this lake stands a huge rock called the North Dome, 4,650 feet high, and surmounted by a dome-like knob. On the South side, standing a little back from the lake, is the South Dome, which towers high above all its fellows, rising up perpendicularly on its northern face 4,481 feet. "Its abruptness," says an eye-witness, "is almost inconceivable, and its grandeur indescribable."

The South fork of the Merced comes down through a gorge and empties into a valley on the South side. Up this gorge, which is ascended with great difficulty, about one mile from the dell, is the Vernal or Canopah fall, where the Merced, about one hundred feet wide, falls 350 feet into a basin surrounded by large evergreen trees. Half a mile further up this stream, is the Nevada or Awanee fall, about 700 feet high, for half of which distance the water falls in a perpendicular sheet, when it strikes a steep cliff which breaks it into a snowy, feathery spray, whence it leaps along to the bottom. About two miles West from the Nevada falls, is another cascade called the Tusayac falls, about 600 feet high, exceedingly difficult of access. "No description," says the tourist already quoted, "can convey a clear idea of the great variety of scenery in the valley. There are a thousand nooks, and corners, and woody dells, every one of which is full of enchanting picturesqueness. The rocky cliffs take all manner of queer forms, sometimes resembling pyramids and cones; again resembling castles, domes, chimneys and spires. In one place there is a narrow cleft several hundred feet deep in one of the rocks, as though some giant had commenced to split off a part of the mountain, and had left his work unfinished." The valley is not inhabited. A few years ago it was the home of a small band of warlike Indians, but they have all disappeared. It is understood that it will be settled soon, and that houses of entertainment will be erected for the accommodation of tourists, for whom it may yet become a famous place of resort. The valley was first entered by a white man in 1848, and afterwards at various times from 1850 to 1852, but it attracted no notice from the press till 1854, and did not become a place of resort till 1856."

THURSDAY afternoon the Midshipmen, with the Officers and Professors of the Naval Academy and the Board of Visitors, assembled at the Second Baptist Church to listed to America's greatest orator,—Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

At 3 o'clock, Chaplain NOBLE, opened the services by prayer, after which Rear Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH stated to the Midshipmen that the Examining Board had invited one of their number to address them at this time, when some were about to enter upon duties for which they had been so long preparing, while others were to enjoy a vacation. He then introduced Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who with words of eloquence and wisdom retained their attention for an hour.

He said that this was the first time since the formation of the School that civilians were invited to participate in the examinations.—But the Secretary of the Navy in order to open a channel between this Institution and the people that they may know something of its benefits, had broken in upon old customs. He found that the practical studies which the student of the Academy was expected to learn were many of them as well adapted to people in civil life as to those who were to make the Navy their future place of duty.

The speaker dwelt upon the present difficulties existing in our country, of the base intrigues and machinations pursued by enemies to despoil her fair fame, of the falsity of secession, the binding influence of an oath, and the expectation of kindred in the honorable advancement of those who assumed the higher positions of trust.

MR. EVERETT, in behalf of the Board, congratulated Commodore BLAKE and his assistants upon the excellent condition in which they found the School, and he was assured that at no previous examination had greater improvement been perceptible than now, and he was confident that the fidelity of the teacher and the diligence of the student was not excelled at any other institution.

He referred to the unexpected and hasty transfer of the Academy from Annapolis to this city, depriving it of many of the advantages heretofore enjoyed; but notwithstanding this, the affairs of the school were being conducted in a most satisfactory manner, which proved the advantage of its present location; and with the climate, which he considered the most healthful in the country, It would not be a regret if it were made permanent here. He thought there certainly could be no more appropriate location for it than Newport, which sent the hero PERRY, at the age of 27, to achieve a brilliant victory, and present to the youthful officer a bright example.

He next spoke to the graduating class; and in words of eloquence recounted what had been done for them that they may take responsible positions in the service of their country, and to them he would be willing to trust the most sacred duties. Friends and relatives would watch their future course, and as honor or disgrace was their portion, so joy or regret would be expressed. The country would mark their progress, and see that all honors were bestowed for the brilliant deeds accomplished, and in future years, when the record of those now graduating is made up, may they say with pride, "I belonged to the graduating class of 1863."

Commodore BLAKE then rose and called the graduating class of Midshipmen to the front, and presented them each with a Diploma, expressing to them the best wishes of himself and Faculty for their future prospects, and he had reason to believe that they would be soon called upon to perform highest duties. The following are the names of the Graduating Class as they stand in order of merit:—

1 Henry Glass, of Illinois,
2 Ernest Dichman, of Wisconsin,
3 Charles McGregor, of Illinois
4 William W. Maclay, of New York,
5 Philip H. Cooper, of New York,
6 Ira Harris, jr., of New York,
7 Henry C. Taylor, of Ohio,
8 Allan D. Brown, of New York,
9 Marston Niles, of New Jersey,
10 George H. Wardligh, of New Hampshire,
11 John D. Clarke, of New York,
12 Pierre D'Orleans, of France,
13 Arent S. Crowningshield, of New York,
14 John C. Pegram, of Kentucky,
15 Charles H. Craven, of Maine,
16 Frank Wildes, of Massachusetts,
17 Augustus G. Kellogg, of Illinois,
18 Joseph B. Coghlan, of Illinois,
19 James H. Sands, of Maryland.
20 Yates Stirling, of Maryland.

THE first anniversary celebration of the Association of the Sons of Rhode Island resident in New York, was to have been held in that city last evening, being the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by Rhode Island. An oration was to be delivered by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., President of the Association, and a Poem by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq.

CANVASSERS are now in the city for the purpose of making a new Directory and as it is four years since the last one was printed, there must be many changes. Mr. ANDREW BOYD is the publisher, and he is desirous of getting some assistance from advertisers and we should judge that it was money well spent to give him a card.

HORACE P. TUTTLE, Esq., noted as an astronomer and discoverer of a comet has recently been appointed Acting Asst. Paymaster in the Navy and is ordered to the practice ship *Macedonian*, now in our harbor. He left Boston nine months since a private in the 44th Massachusetts volunteers.

Rev. PAUL TOWNSEND, the newly appointed Presiding Elder of the Providence District holds his first quarterly meeting in this city to-morrow. He will preach in the Marlboro' street church in the morning and at the Thames street in the afternoon.

AMONG the recent promotions we notice those of 1st Lieut. JAMES W. LYON, of the Fourth regiment to be Captain, and Sergeant JAMES CLARKE, of the Third Heavy Artillery to be Second Lieutenant.

WILLIAM STEVENS, Jr., Esq., of this city, has been appointed and approved as Deputy Provost Marshal of Rhode Island.

THE new City Government will be organized on Monday next.

THE Executive Committee of the Newport Bible Society respectfully asks leave to submit the following as the first annual report.

The Committee was organized by the appointment of George Bowen, Chairman, the Secretary of the Society being Secretary of the Committee, ex-officio.

The first act of the Committee was to establish a Bible Depository where the issues of the American Bible Society could be procured at the same price as at the Bible house in New York.

The Depository is in the bookstore of Felix Peckham, Esq., on Main street, well known to the inhabitants of this city.

Mr. Peckham is required to settle his accounts with the Treasurer semi-annually. Samuel Engs, T. M. Seabury and William Guild, were appointed a Depository Committee, to see that a suitable supply of books is constantly on hand, and advise with the Depository as occasion may require.

Five life members have been constituted during the year, by the payment of *ten dollars* each; and ninety persons have been recognized as members for the year by donating to the funds as the constitution specifies.

The amount received from the sale of books has been $175 22 and donations have been received to the amount of $293 71.

Of this sum, a few ladies and gentlemen in Providence contributed the sum of $93 00 for the specific purpose of supplying the soldiers at the Lovell U. S. Hospital Grove, with Bibles or Testament.

Soon after the establishment of this Hospital the Executive Committee authorized the Secretary to furnish Bibles or some portion of the inspired volume to such men as should be found destitute, at the expense of this society. The Secretary has visited the wards several times, systematically, and placed a copy of the word in the hand of 1603 soldiers, at the cost of $174 21. The men thus supplied had lost their books, and in some instances, their clothes, their money and their limbs, in the casualties of the field of carnage and strife.

Donations have been solicited from members of the different religious societies in this city, and $9 50 received from the Second Baptist Church, $12 00 from the First Baptist Church, $40 00 from the Central Baptist Church, $12 43 from the M. E. Church, Marlboro' street, $71 28 from the United Congregational Church and $55 50 from the Episcopal Churches. All the books we have ordered from the Parent Society have been paid for, and we now have $33 43 to our credit at the Bible house.

Our Constitution allows donors, who contribute to the amount of one dollar and upwards, to receive a Bible or Testament to the value of fifty cents, if called for during the year.

Only five donors have availed themselves of this privilege, to the amount of $2 50.

It will be perceived that thus far we have rendered no pecuniary aid to the Parent Society, but have performed an important work, not anticipated at our organization, in placing the word of life in the hands of hundreds of destitute disabled soldiers, who have thankfully received the proffered gift at our hands, some of whom, we have reason to believe, have already been savingly benefitted by the perusal. Some foreigners were exceedingly desirous of having the *whole Bible* in a language they could read. It was a delightful privilege to witness the gratitude expressed, when the earnestly desired book was placed in the hand outstretched for its reception.

The Bible Depository, which has been kept in a manner highly gratifying to the Committee, and very creditable to those who have had it in charge, has furnished desirable facilities for supplying such as needed family or pocket bibles.

This auxiliary has commenced its legitimate work as an arm of the Parent Society, and closes its operations for the first year, with a good precedent, that of having its balance of accounts on the right side of the leger, in the Bible house, from which it draws the books required for its operations.

As we enter upon our second year, an open field is before us. The U. S. Hospital at Portsmouth Grove will probably require continued attention. Fort Adams must not be uncared for. The families in our city, not having been visited for seven years, should soon be revisited to supply the needy. Seamen arriving at this port as well as those that leave, should receive more attention, and efforts ought to be made to form branch associations in every town in the county.

It ought to be indelibly impressed upon the mind of every man and woman that loves the bible and sympathises with the effort now being made to supply the needy of the entire world, with the living word, without note or comment, that a work of incomprehensible magnitude is before us.

The noble effort of the American Bible Society and kindred organizations, is yet in its infancy. If sixty or seventy millions of copies of the sacred volume have been sent forth on their mission, what are they to the ten or twelve hundred millions that inhabit this globe; a very large portion of whom, as yet, have not looked upon or handled the book of books in which all our hopes are treasured!

The mind cannot be suitably impressed with the magnitude of this work until an elevated standpoint has been attained by a prayerful and persistent study of the inspired page. "Blessed is he that readeth and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein."

CAMP OF THE 12th REG'T R. I. V.,
Lancaster, Ky., May 16th, 1863.

Dear Mercury.—My prediction in our last letter proved true, for in two hours after I posted it, we were under marching orders for Richmond. At 6 P. M. we struck tents and started; and about 9 halted for the night. It is too bad to leave a camp after sweeping up about five acres of ground, picking up all the dead leaves, &c., and getting acquainted with the pretty girls near the camp; but we don't care, for it is "all in the nine months." Early next morning, (17th,) we started for the Kentucky river, and in two hours were crossing it at a point called Booneville. The river here is about fifty yards wide. We had to cross it in flat boats, each boat carrying between thirty and forty men at a time. Booneville contains *four* houses, and was first settled by Daniel Boone.

On the 18th, we arrived at the town of Richmond, which is a "right smart" place—it contains about three or four hundred inhabitants, and was formerly the country seat of President James Madison. Outside the town is the cemetery, and here it was that the battle of Richmond was fought last August, some of the monuments were struck by balls and somewhat disfigured. Your correspondent has now a drum which was left in the retreat of the Union army. We encamped in a wood two miles from town.—Here we stayed until May 1st, when we again got marching orders. We struck tents at 5 A. M., and waited orders to start, but they did not come. In the afternoon the order was countermanded. We pitched our tents again, and in two hours were on dress parade. Such is the life of a "Soger Boy." For the past few days a great many men have passed by our camp: they were driven from their homes in the mountains by the rebels, and were going to Lexington to join a regiment. We think that if those Northern Copperheads could hear the sad stories of these poor Union men, they would not be crying "peace!" "peace!" where there is no peace. On the 3d we again got orders to march, and this time we did march, in the midst of a heavy rain storm. It rained more or less all day, so that it was pretty tough marching.

About 8 P. M. we encamped at Paint Lick Creek. The creek in some places is five feet deep, so a good many of the boys went in swimming while we stayed there, which was just one week. Early on the morning of the 10th we were awakened by the rumbling of army teams, bringing rations. We started at 8 A. M. for Lancaster, twelve miles distant. We arrived here about two o'clock and encamped in a large field.

The 2d Independent Pennsylvania Battery has been assigned to our brigade, and is encamped in the rear of the 12th.

Gen. Naglee has given orders that the brigade shall carry their knapsacks at battalion drills. Now, there is no need of this, and we think it is very wrong. It is too bad to drill with knapsacks these hot days.

Company G is at Nicholsville, and not Danville, as I said in my last. It is under the command of Capt. Rodgers, of Middletown.—Lieut. Westcott has been assigned to the Bristol Company, (E.) He is a good officer, and gives great satisfaction to the Bristol boys.

The health of the 12th is very good.

From yours,

J. P. JR.

DETAILS OF GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.—The reports from the vicinity of Vicksburg continue to be of an encouraging character, and leave little room to doubt that Vicksburg will soon be ours, if it is not already. Gen. Grant had fought and won five battles in sixteen days.

The Army of the Tennessee landed at Brulensburg on the 20th of April.

On the first of May, it fought the battle of Fort Gibson, and defeated the rebels under Gen. Bowen, whose loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, was at least fifteen hundred, and loss in artillery five pieces.

On the 3d of May, Grand Gulf was captured.

On the 6th, the army moved forward, having heard on that morning of Grierson's raid.

On the 12th of May, at the battle of Raymond, the rebels were defeated with a loss of eight hundred.

On the 14th of May, we defeated Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and captured Jackson, with a loss to the enemy of four hundred, besides immense stores and manufactures and seventeen pieces of artillery.

On the 16th of May, Gen. Grant won a great and momentous victory over the rebels under Gen. Pemberton, on the Jackson and Vicksburg road, at Baker's Creek. Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill, over which the road passes longitudinally. He had about twenty-five thousand men. The battle began at eleven in the morning, and was gained at four o'clock in the afternoon. Its brunt was borne by Gen. Hovey's division of Gen. McClernard's corps, and by Gens. Logan's and Crocker's divisions, of Gen. McPherson's corps. Hovey attacked the hill, and held the greater part of it till two o'clock in the afternoon, when, having lost sixteen hundred men, he was succeeded by Gens. Boomer's and Holmes' brigades, of Crocker's division, by whom the conflict was ended in that part of the field. Boomer lost five hundred men. Logan operated on the right, and cut off the enemy's direct retreat, so that he was compelled to escape by his right flank through the woods.—Logan lost four hundred killed and wounded. We took about two thousand prisoners.

On the 17th, advancing to the Big Black, Grant fought Pemberton again at the bridge there, and captured three thousand more prisoners. The rebels fought in rifle-pits, protected by a difficult bayou, full of abitis. General Lawler's brigade, of McClernard's corps, charged the rifle-pits magnificently, and took more prisoners than their own numbers. Pemberton burned his bridge, and returned to Vicksburg with only three cannon out of sixty that he had taken out.

Our troops immediately built four bridges over the Big Black; Gen. Grant arrived before Vicksburg on the evening of the 18th. He opened a line of supplies via Chickasaw Bayou, having cut the town off from Haines' Bluff, which was abandoned by the enemy, and which Gen. Grant occupies. On the 19th, a battle was fought and another victory gained by our soldiers.

Gen. Steele won and holds the upper bluffs and the enemy's upper water batteries, and gets water from the Mississippi. Gen. Sherman's corps lost on the 19th five hundred killed and wounded. Gen. McPherson, who holds the centre, lost little, as did Gen. McClernard, who holds the left.

The gunboats were co-operating with Grant, and kept the enemy awake during the night.

So far, that is to say, down to Tuesday, the 19th, we have official despatches. Since then we have only unofficial reports. These, however are all favorable.

Gen. Grant's rapid marches and successful battles are stated in the following summary:

Bombardment of Grand Gulf,	April 29
Landing of Gen. Grant's troops,	April 30
Battle of Thompson's Hills,	May 1
Occupation of Port Gibson,	May 1
General Grant commenced his onward march,	May 6
Gen. Grant's forces arrived at Fourteen Mile Creek,	May 11
Gen. McPherson took Raymond,	May 12
Gen. Grant's forces defeated the rebel Gens. Gregg and Walker at Mississippi Spring,	May 14
Gen. Grant's forces captured Jackson after a three hours' fight,	May 14
Gen. McPherson occupied Clinton,	May 14
Gen. Grant's forces defeated the rebels under Gen. Pemberton, near Edward's Station,	May 16
The rebels driven beyond the Big Black river,	May 17
Bridge at Brandon burned by Grant's	
Vicksburg invested,	May 18

VALLANDIGHAM IN SECESSIA.—Vallandigham arrived at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on Sunday evening under a strong escort, and was quietly taken to the quarters of Major Wiles, Provost Marshal General, where he was received by Gen. Rosecrans and a number of other officers. He appeared to be composed, and abstained from the expression of any disagreeable sentiments.

At two o'clock, accompanied by a mounted guard, he was taken below the Union lines at Shelbyville. He discussed the matter cheerfully and indifferently until he approached the nearest rebel picket, commanded by Col. Webb, of the 8th Alabama, when he became perceptibly affected.

Upon taking leave of his companions, he said: "I am a citizen of the United States and loyal to them. I want you to understand that you have brought a prisoner to the Confederate authorities."

His remarks to Col. Webb, into whose charge he was delivered were, "I am a citizen of the State of Ohio and of the United States. I am here by force and against my will. I therefore surrender myself to you as a prisoner of war."

Colonel Webb remarked that he had read his speeches, but did not like him; that he could not receive him within the Confederate lines, but would permit him to remain until he had ascertained the pleasure of the authorities.

The Federal escort then left Vallandigham, who was informed by Gen. Rosecrans, before leaving Murfreesboro, that if he should return in the same way (by flag of truce) the President's orders to carry his original sentence into effect would be executed. Vallandigham's speech to the rebel Colonel was a very ingenious stategem, by which he expected to prevent his reception by the Confederate authorities.

REBEL THREATENINGS.—The tone of the Richmond papers is encouraging—not to the rebels, however, but to the loyal men of the country. The insurgents begin to feel that they are being pressed too closely by our forces for their own safety; that in fact the despised and ridiculed "anaconda" is at length tightening its folds around them. Their presses acknowledge that they take nothing from us, and that we do take from them and retain everything that we take. "With all our glorious battles," says the Richmond Examiner of May 21, "we have not yet recovered a single lost city, or delivered any subjugated state from the thrall of the invader." (Subjugated state, by the way! What becomes of the boast that no part of rebeldom could ever be subjugated?) The Examiner is right and its editor is intelligent enough to see that on this basis the final crushing out of the revolt by Federal arms is inevitable, and the exact time for its accomplishment might almost be determined by arithmetical computation.

In this dilemma the rebels resort to threatenings as their only consolation. Kentucky and Maryland are to be invaded by their armies and the war is to be transferred thither or to the free States. If we are not mistaken, this is only a repetition of the threat. It is not, therefore, very alarming, for in reality the rebels are far less able to carry it out than they were a year ago. We regard the threat now rather as a confession of weakness than as the precursor of invasion. On the other hand, it is intimated that the government has for some time possessed information that such invasion is contemplated. The truth will soon be made to appear, and we incline to think that the Federal government is abundantly prepared to turn the step to good account if the rebels are rash enough to take it.

A Hilton Head correspondent of the Tribune says that the report of the rebels having secured the guns of the Keokuk is untrue, and that they had been shelled on every occasion in which they made the attempt to raise them.

THE Augusta Ga. Constitutionalist says that the number of married men who have died in the service of the State and the Confederacy, leaving widows still living, is 3,628.

THE celebrated horse Ethan Allen has been purchased by Frank Baker, of San Francisco, for $16,000.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.—The accounts of a skirmish on Morris Island suffice to indicate that our forces have crossed Lighthouse Inlet and acquired a footing on the island. The creek referred to is one of the numerous streams running parallel with the sea beach, but at some distance from it, so that our operations are advancing steadily against the rebel works. If we understand the present news aright, it would show that, after finishing our formidable works on the end of Folly Island, we are advancing in another direction from the interior of the swamp, to take up a flanking position, and thus force the abandonment of the outer rebel work.

A late letter in the Toledo (Ohio) Blade from a soldier on Folly Island, near Charleston, says:—

"I see that the correspondent of the New York Times intimates that our iron-clads were repulsed, and says that 'Charleston is impregnable.' He may be able to make some people believe such stories, but we, who are in plain view of Sumter and surroundings, know better. If Charleston is not in our possession within one month some person or persons high in authority ought to sink so deep in oblivion that the loudest note of Gabriel's horn would fail to reach them.

"Folly Island, which we now hold, runs along the coast from Stono Inlet north, and is only separated from Morris Island by a narrow stream, which at low tide is almost fordable.—The island is about eight miles long, and a mile and a half wide, and commands Morris Island, and on which we can plant batteries that, with the aid of the gunboats, we can shell them off of Morris Island in eight hours' time, and once in possession of Morris Island, we have Cumming's Point, on which we can plant siege guns, with which we could batter down Fort Sumter—the sandhills being perfect protection from the shot and shell of Forts Sumter and Moultrie. We are fortifying this island and preparing for a further advance. The old Sixty-seventh is now encamped within three and a half miles of Fort Sumter."

MASONIC.—The Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Rhode Island was held in Providence Monday morning. A large number of the members were present, every subordinate Lodge being represented.

The following officers were elected for the year ensuing:

M. W. Ariel Ballou, Woonsocket, Grand Master.

R. W. Philip B. Bourn, Bristol, Dep'ty Grand Master.

R. W. George A. French, Pawtucket, Grand Senior Warden.

R. W. Ara Hildreth, Newport, Grand Junior Warden.

W. Gardner T. Swarts, Providence, Grand Treasurer.

W. Thomas A. Doyle, Providence, Grand Secretary.

W. Ezra S. Dodge, Providence, Grand Senior Deacon.

W. Israel M. Hopkins, Chepachet, Grand Junior Deacon.

W. Henry F. Smith, Pawtucket, Grand Senior Steward.

W. Charles A. Greene, Bristol, Grand Junior Steward.

Rev. Bro. Charles H. Titus, Newport, Grand Chaplain.

W. Emerson Goddard, Woonsocket, Grand Marshal.

W. Benedict Aldrich, Chepachet, Grand Sword Bearer.

W. Oliver S. Greene, Providence, Grand Pursuivant.

W. Moses Fifield, Centreville, Grand Lecturer.

Bro. Ebenezer B. White, Providence, Grand Tyler.

The celebration of St. John's Day this year will take place in a less formal manner than usual, the customary procession and oration being dispensed with.

THE Newbern correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of the 30th, says: "The eligible premises on Pollock street, formerly occupied by Gen. Hickman as his headquarters, were on Saturday last assigned to Col. Sisson, of the Fifth Rhode Island, for the accommodation of himself and staff officers. Col. Sisson had hardly warmed himself in the house when an order was received ordering him to quit the premises, as they had been assigned to General Wild and staff, of the proposed colored brigade. Gen. Wild's staff surgeon, a colored individual, wearing a major's uniform, without introduction or ceremony commenced overhauling some papers in the desk of Quartermaster Prouty, of the Fifth, who was quartered in the house. The Quartermaster detected the newly arrived surgeon in the act, and with less ceremony than he had used in entering the premises, the surgeon was ejected therefrom by the strong arm and hard boot of the Quartermaster. A complaint about the violence having been made to Gen. Wild, Quartermaster Prouty was ordered under arrest. Col. Sisson and his staff are again enjoying camp life, but in not so comfortable quarters as they had in their old camp, which was broken up when Col. Sisson assumed command of Fort Totten."

NOT long ago, a Methodist local preacher in one of the coal-mining towns of England was brilliantly discoursing to an audience of considerable size. He proceeded to wind up with a peroration of great force, and in his fervor raised himself even above his natural height, which was not diminutive; the front of the pulpit was not high, and the preacher overbalanced himself; down he went, head foremost, into the singing pew, fairly turning a summersault, and landing upon a music stand in a sitting position, with such force as to shiver the woodwork in a terrible manner. The female portion of the auditory screamed, and even the men were disconcerted; but the preacher rose to his feet, declared that if he had fallen twice as far the Lord would not have allowed him to be killed, and then went on with his sermon with no less fervor than before.

WORK OF THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS. Since the commencement of hostilities one hundred and fifteen merchant vessels belonging to the Northern States have been captured by the Confederate privateers. The amount of damage done by the Alabama and Florida alone, it is stated, amounts up to the present time to about ten millions of dollars, including vessels and cargoes. The losses by the Sumter and the earlier privateers figure up only a few hundred thousand dollars, owing to the fact that a majority of the vessels captured were small and on coastwise voyages.

THE O'Connell family has disappeared from the British Parliament. Daniel, the son of the Liberator and lately member for Tralee, has been pensioned off by the Palmerston Administration, having been appointed a special commissioner of income tax. At the time, he was the only member of the House of Commons belonging to the family.

THE Provost Marshal General gives out that as soon as the enrollment shall be completed the draft will begin, and the men drafted clothed and equipped for service. As all, under the law, are liable to serve upon this call, the inducements to volunteer are largely increased.

WE learn that on the payment of the State bounty of $50 to each enlisted man (rank and file) 408 out of 966 men composing the 54th (colored) regiment, signed their names in a good and clear hand.—*Boston Journal.*

THE Secretary of the Treasury, at a late hour Monday, signed the last warrant for the payment of the troops up to May 1. The whole amount is between $37,000,000 and $38,000,000.

THE emigration of Irish to the United States is now so extensive that, instead of four steamers leaving Cork harbor each fortnight, there will be seven in the same space of time, for some months.

THE Secretary of the Milwaukie Chamber of Commerce estimates the amount of wheat in store in that city at 1,750,0000 bushels, and flour at 140,000 barrels.

THE Pension Office at Washington has lately recorded the nineteenth thousandth application of wives made widows by this war.

Gen. Ullman's negro brigade at New Orleans is full. Two regiments of blacks were mustered in at Washington a week ago.

NEARLY three thousand bales of capured cotton were received at New Orleans by the Opelousas railroad between April 30th and May 9th.

General Assembly.
MAY SESSION—AT NEWPORT.

Tuesday, May 26.

ATE.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock; His ency Gov. Cozzens in the chair.

Clerk called the roll of the several towns, the Senators elect presented their credentials and were sworn in by the Secretary of State. Julian R. Campbell, of Providence, was ated as Clerk of the Senate, and unanimously elected.

prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Child.

e Governor presented sundry communications from the States of Wisconsin, Ohio and Jersey, with accompanying resolutions, were referred to the Committee on Executive Communications.

e Senate joined the House in Grand Committee for the purpose of receiving, counting, declaring the votes for general officers.

fternoon—After the adjournment of the d Committee the Senate withdrew to its nber,

r. Shove, of Pawtucket, introduced resolu... on the death of the Hon. Tristam Burges, ator elect from the town of East Greenwich, h were adopted.

OUSE.—The House of Representatives was d to order by Hon. Benjamin Finch, the r member from Newport, when the towns e called, and the certificates of the members handed in. The roll was called, and nearly he Representatives answered to their names. Secretary of State came in and administered the oath of office to the Representatives sent.

Mr. Finch having announced the House to in readiness to proceed to the election of cers, Mr. Sheffield nominated for Speaker mas Durfee, of Providence, and he was animously elected.

Messrs. Gammell and Sheffield were appointed a committee to conduct the Speaker to the ir, and performed that duty.

Mr. Durfee, in assuming the chair, gracefully dressed the House as follows:

entlemen—I thank you for the honor you have e me in making me your Speaker for the ensuing legislative year. I can bring to the performance of the delicate duties with which you thus rge me no experience, and but little knowledge of parliamentary practice or procedure. I st, therefore, bespeak on your part, a liberal asure of forbearance and kindly co-operation. my part, I can only promise to use my best deavors to promote the orderly dispatch of siness, to secure to every act of legislation, in far as it lies within the Speaker's province to so, the intelligent and deliberate consideration the House, and to accord to each and all of u that perfect parity of privilege which belongs each and all of you, as co-equal members of e same Representative Assembly. If I fail in ese aims, as I often shall without doubt, I beg at you will be slow to impute such failure to perversity of disposition so lon, as you can well pute it to an error of judgment. Again I thank ou, gentlemen, for honoring me with so flattering a mark of your favor and esteem.

John Turner, of Bristol, and Joseph W. Congdon, of East Greenwich, were unanimously lected Clerks.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. H. E. Robbins, of the Central Baptist Church.

Upon motion of Mr. Sheffield, the Senate was nvited to join the House in Grand Committee, for the purpose of receiving, assorting, counting and declaring the votes for general officers, and inducting the officers elect into their several offices. The invitation having been accepted, the Governor and Hon. Senate came n and joined the House.

In Grand Committee.—His Excellency Governor Cozzens in the chair.

The votes for general officers were presented from all the towns except Jamestown.

Afternoon—The Grand Committee re-assembled at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Woodbury, from the counting committee, presented their report, which was accepted, whereupon the following resolution, accompanying the same, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the following persons be, and they hereby are elected for the year ensuing to the offices to which their names are severally affixed:

James Y. Smith, of Providence, Governor.

Seth Padelford, of Providence, Lieutenant Governor.

John R. Bartlett, of Providence, Secretary of State.

Abraham Payne, of Providence, Attorney General.

Samuel A. Parker, of Newport, General Treasurer.

a committee to wait upon the officers elect, and conduct them to the bar of the House for inauguration.

The oath of office was then administered to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor by the Secretary of State and General Treasurer by the Governor. The Attorney General was not present.

Upon the retirement of Gov. Cozzens from the chair, he addressed the incoming Governor substantially as follows:

REMARKS OF GOV. COZZENS.

Governor Smith—You have just been declared duly elected Governor of this State for the ensuing political year, and it becomes my duty, as it is my pleasure, to receive you, and transfer over to your charge this honored position, full of responsibility and power, which I have occupied for the past three months, under the provision of the constitution, devolving upon the presiding officer of the Senate, in case of vacancies in the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, that he should fill the office of Governor for the remainder of the political year. This event having occurred by the resignations of Lieut. Gov. Arnold in August last, and Gov. Sprague on the 4th of March, I succeeded to this office, and have endeavored faithfully to sustain the honor, character and dignity of the State. While we are enjoying comparative peace and prosperity at home we must learn that a large portion of our country is suffering terribly by the wicked machinations of designing men, determined if possible to overthrow this most splendid fabric of civil government. I trust, sir, we are passing the rubicon, and with the good news we are now receiving that a peace will soon be conquered, which will restore our once happy country, undiminished in power and territory, to a state of happiness and prosperity. I commend to your kind care the brave men from our State who are now fighting the battles of our country, and pray that they may soon return to their homes covered with glory and honor.

Governor Smith briefly and appropriately responded.

Proclamation was then made of the election in accordance with ancient usage from the balcony of the State House.

The Grand Committee then rose, and the two Houses separated.

Wednesday, May 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Eames, of Providence, submitted a resolution relative to the proposed amendment to the constitution proposed at the last August session; referring the same to a joint committee to report upon the manner in which the same shall be submitted to the people; the resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Eames, of Providence, Pendleton, of Westerly, and Stevens, of Newport, were appointed the committee.

Appointments by the Governor.—The Governor announced the following Executive appointments:

Commissioner of Public Schools—Joshua B. Chapin.

Commissioner of Wrecks on Block Island—Nicholas Ball.

Commissioner of Narragansett Indians—Gardner T. Hoxie.

Commissioner of Indian School—John W. Money.

Inspectors of the State Prison—Francis Wayland, Thomas P. Shepard, Amasa R. Tourtellot, Thomas M. Clark, Thomas Brown, Byron Sprague, George H. Whitney.

State Sealer of Weights and Measures—Prof. Nathaniel P. Hill.

Inspectors of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad—Henry R. Greene.

Inspector of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad—Charles W. Greene.

Aids-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief—Jacob Dunnell, George W. Hallet, Wm. Goddard, Albert S. Gallup, Rowland R. Hazard, jr., Robert Menton, Edward A. Greene, Chas. E. Bailey, Elisha Dyer, jr., Amos D. Smith, 3d.

HOUSE.—Mr. Woodbury presented the following resolutions, and supported them in a vein of complimentary remarks:

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly be and they are hereby presented to Col. Henry T. Sisson and the officers and men of the 5th Regiment Rhode Island volunteers, for the gallantry and heroism which they displayed in running the gauntlet of the enemy's batteries on the Pamlico river, under circumstances of extraordinary peril, on the night of April 13, 1863, and carrying to the beleagured garrison of Washington, N. C., reinforcements, ammunition and supplies; and that His Excellency the Governor be and he is directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to Col. H. T. Sisson, commandant of said regiment, and another copy thereof to the Secretary of War.

The resolutions were further supported by Messrs. Warden, of Westerly, and Sheffield, of Newport.

Mr. Finch presented the report of the Bounty Commissioners, with a resolution appropriating $75 to pay the expenses of the commission. The report was accepted, and the resolution passed.

His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Senate came in, and the two Houses joined in Grand Committee, the Governor in the chair. The following officers were elected:

In Grand Committee—His Excellency Governor Smith in the Chair.

The following officers were elected:

State Auditor—James C. Collins.

Agent for the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike—William Earle.

Commissioners to Inspect Ferries—John G. Childs, Joseph Eaton, Jr., and Jethro Peckham.

Commissioners of Shell Fisheries—Vernon B. Chace, Benj. C. Smith, Simon S. Lapham, Chas. E. Carpenter, Thomas A. Doyle.

Inspector of Beef and Pork—Henry M. Kimball.

Inspector of Scythestones—Welington Aldrich.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

Newport County—Clerk of Supreme Court, Thos. W. Wood. Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Thos. W. Wood.

Providence County—Clerk of Supreme Court, John A. Gardner. Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Amasa S. Wescott.

Washington County—Clerk of Supreme Court, Elisha C. Clark. Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Elisha C. Clark.

Bristol County—Clerk of Supreme Court, M. T. Bennet. Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Chas. H. Spooner.

Kent County—Clerk of Supreme Court, John H. Kenyon. Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, John H. Kenyon.

SHERIFFS.

Newport County—Joseph Taylor.

Providence County—Edward G. Burrows.

Washington County—Weeden H. Berry.

Bristol County—Edwin Sanders.

Kent County—Samuel L. Tillinghast.

Justices of the Court of Magistrates, Providence—Cæsar A. Updike, Lycurgus Sayles, John F. Tobey.

Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket—Elias M. Jenckes, Justice; Josiah Perkins, Clerk.

Court of Justices, Newport—Wm. A. White, Justice; Henry N. Ward, Clerk.

Railroad Commissioners—Wm. P. Bateman, Henry Staples, John J. Kelton, Jr., Spencer Mowry.

The Grand Committee then rose and the two Houses separated.

Thursday, May 28.

SENATE.—Resolution for paying Bounty Commissioners for their expenses, read and passed in concurrence.

An act in addition to Chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes, of the Revenue of the State. Read and passed.

A resolution for the repeal of the militia law was presented and referred.

An act to incorporate the Boston, Newport and New York Steamboat Company was read and concurred in with amendment.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Corporations reported favorably upon the several petitions for acts to incorporate the following companies, and they were read and granted, viz: Excelsior Nail Company; Boston, Newport and New York Steamboat Company; Mutual Fire Insurance Company; What Cheer Horse Shoe Co.; Wanshuck Manufacturing Company; Providence Institution for Savings; Canal Market Corporation; the American File Company, and the National Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Gray, of Tiverton, introduced an act providing for the establishment of the boundary line between Tiverton and Portsmouth, which was passed.

A resolution in regard to an amendment to the Constitution of the State (from the Senate) was read, and Messrs. Nathan F. Dixon, A. M. Gammell, W. W. Blodgett, John G. Weaver and George A. Willard were appointed a committee on the part of the House to confer with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, and report at the present session of the General Assembly.

In Grand Committee.—On motion of Mr. Blake, Jonathan Russell Bullock was elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

[illegible] and Public Notaries were elected as usual.

Friday, May 29.

HOUSE.—The committee on the judiciary reported back an act empowering the Colonels of regiments to administer the oath in certain cases, which passed under a suspension of the rule.

The committee on the militia, reported back a communication from the Quartermaster General relative to taking bonds, &c., and the House concurred in the action of the Senate.

Resolution in regard to the transfer of State property, was adopted.

Resolution in regard to volunteer soldiers of Rhode Island, was adopted.

The committee on the militia reported back a resolution authorizing the Governor to cause the R. I. regiments to be recruited to the maximum standard, was adopted.

The committee on the judiciary reported an act in addition to chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Revenue of the State," which was read and passed with an amendment.

The joint special committee on the subject reported back an act for the more accurate valuation of State property, which was passed.

TELEGRAPHING BY SOUND.—Telephonography is the new long word which Dr. J. B. Upham of Boston city, now chief of the Stanley General Hospital, Newbern, N. C., applies to a system of signalizing by sound which for some months he has been engaged in bringing to a form for practical use in the army and navy.—Great embarrassment has occasionally resulted in the concerted operations of our forces which have been attempted in thick or foggy weather, from an inability to communicate by the common signals of flags or lights. It is well known that telegraph operators very speedily learn to read messages by "the click of the machine," without the necessity of looking at the recorded marks. This fact suggested the practicability of communicating messages by sound. More than a year ago Dr. Upham obtained by the courtesy of Eastern Railroad officers, the use of two locomotives for the purpose of an experimental talk by the sounds of the steam whistle. One engine was placed near the station in Boston, and the other ran out to "Prison Point," Charlestown. The day was foggy but still. An alphabet to be used was agreed upon, and an expert telegraph operator was placed at each steam whistle. There was not the slightest difficulty in communicating, and questions and answers were recorded by both parties and compared. To remedy the very unpleasant, ear-splitting sound of the common steam-whistle, Dr. Upham has attached to it several contrivances in the form of a bell of a French horn or trombone, or a reed fixture like a clarionet.—These instruments can be made to give a very loud sound by a pump for forcing air, which can be easily moved from place to place. Dr. Upham has lately made many experiments with trumpets, in the field, on foot and on horseback—in row boats on the river Neuse, and with the steam-whistle on the railroads and steamboats—and finds no difficulty in transmitting with trumpets *any* message, however long or complicated, the distance of a mile, or with the steam whistle the distance of three miles! Ample facilities for these experiments have been given the Doctor by General Foster, in the way of furnishing men, engines and boats, and the results reached are considered of great prospective value.

Information has been received at Washington that the steamer Gladiator sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult., for Nassau, but ultimately to run the blockade if possible. Her cargo consists of 1,500 barrels of bread and 1,045 barrels of bacon—the bacon and bread for the rebel army; and this fact is regarded as an evidence of the great destitution of the rebels and of the straits to which they are reduced.

DID NOT SAVE THEIR BACON.—A few miles West of Port Gibson the advance of General Grant's army found in a forest by the roadside two immense piles of bacon, each covering an area of 2500 square feet, piled as high as the branches of the forest trees, and each containing, by estimate, 40,000 pounds. The enemy counting upon an easy victory at Thompson's Hills, had loaded his train with these supplies, and his retreat was so hurried that he had not time to remove or destroy them. Of course these, as well as an abundance of tents, fell into our possession.

"As my strength was, then even so is my strength now," said Joshua. So will every one say who is now troubled with weak stomachs and worn out digestive organs. If they will now and forever use Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus, for wherever it has made an acquaintance, it "sticks closer than a brother,"—it will be your protector and shield, besides always giving you nice, light, and digestible Bread, Biscuits, Puddings, Cakes, &c. Try it. Most of the merchants sell it.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET—Thursday Last.

At market 850 Beef Cattle, 90 Stores, 1900 Sheep and Lambs, and 450 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra $9 50; first quality $9 00; second quality $7 a $8 00; third, $5,50 a 6 00.

Working Oxen—$138, 142 a159.

Milch Cows—$49 a 50; common $— a —.

Veal Calves—$5a$6.

Stores—*Yearlings* None; two years old none; three years old $24 a 25.

Hides, 8a 8½c; *Tallow*—Sales at 8 a 8 1-4c.—*Pelts*—$3,00 a 3,50 each. *Calf Skins*,—12a14.

Sheep & Lambs—$4 a $4 50; extra $5 a $6.

Spring Pigs—Wholesale 9c; retail 10c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY. 1863.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	High water
30 SATURDAY,	4 27	7 28	2 28	5 56
31 SUNDAY,	4 26	7 29	3 9	6 52
1 MONDAY, June	4 26	7 30	3 58	7 47
2 TUESDAY,	4 25	7 31	rises.	8 39
3 WEDNESDAY,	4 24	7 32	9 22	9 33
4 THURSDAY,	4 24	7 32	10 8	10 26
5 FRIDAY,	4 24	7 33	10 45	11 18

Full Moon 1st day, 6th h, 46m. even.

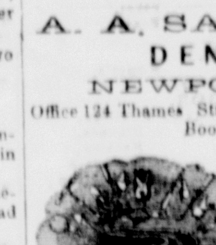
Special Notices.

WM. H. SMITH,
DENTIST,
SWINBURNE'S BLOCK,
139 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

BERKELEY INSTITUTE,
Masonic Building,
Corner of Church and School Streets.

BOYS PREPARED for the Naval Academy, West Point, College, and for Business.
Competent Instructors in the Several Departments.
The **Summer Term** commences on TUESDAY, May 5th. Address
The Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT,
April 25—2m Principal.

A. A. SAUNDERS,
DENTIST,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Office 124 Thames Street, over C. E. Hammett's Book Store.



HAVING HAD over ten years experience with constant practice in all the departments of operative and mechanical dentistry, and having furnished a commodious and pleasant suite of rooms over C. E. Hammett's Book Store, Dr. Saunders now offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and vicinity; and holds himself in readiness to perform the operations necessary to regulate and preserve all natural teeth, to relieve pain and cure diseases arising from decayed teeth. Also to insert artificial teeth from one to a full set, on silver, gold, platina bases, and *last though not least*, on VULCANITE PLATES, which when properly made and adjusted are *superior* to all other kinds in cheapness, lightness, strength, cleanliness and durability.—Those wishing teeth are cordially invited to call and examine specimens. All work thoroughly executed, with neatness and despatch and warranted.
Charges reasonable. Advice gratis.
Jan 24.

J. S. CLARKE,
DENTIST,

HAVING had fourteen years practice on NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH, now offers his professional services to all wishing them, all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.
Office 160 Thames street, over the Newport Exchange Bank. Jan 18—1y

J. E. LADD,
DENTIST,
207 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
(Room No. 4, up stairs.)

PERSONS about having Artificial Teeth will find it much to their advantage to call, see specimens and get terms, notwithstanding the inducements and low prices offered by others, we intend to do first class work, at the most reasonable and moderate rates. All work warranted.
May 30—tf

JOHN W. VOSE,

WILL PURCHASE and sell on commission, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, U. S Demand Notes, (old issue) and Securities of all descriptions.
U. S. Six per cent, "Five-Twenty" Bonds of 50s, 500s and 1000s, coupon or registered, obtained at par, without delay.
May be found at Aquidneck Bank during bank hours. Nov 29.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

☞ DR MATTISON attends exclusively to the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, and the SPECIAL Diseases of WOMEN, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I. ☞ See his advertisement of THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES, in this paper.

MARRIED.

In South Kingstown, 29th inst., RANDALL BRAYTON, of Providence, to SARAH CLARKE, of South Kingstown.

In Providence, 21st inst., JAMES E. BLACKMAR to SUSAN T. PEARCE, all of P.; 28th, GEORGE R. HOPKINS to ELIZA ROSS, both of P.

In Canterbury, Conn., 20th inst., DANIEL W. BOND, of Providence, to SUSAN J. DYER, of the former place.

DIED.

In New Bedford, 13th inst., REBECCA F., daughter of Mrs. Ellen L. Freeman, of this city, aged 10 years.

In New York, 25th inst., MATTHEW AHERN, of this city, aged about 30 years.

In Tiverton, 22d inst., JOSEPH T. PAQUIN, aged 34 years.

In Bristol, 19th inst., Miss MARY MUNRO, aged 83 years; 15th, JANE LOWDER, aged 18 years.

In Providence, 22d inst., JOSEPH W., only child of Cornelius E Cummings, aged 3 years; 23d, MARY J., only child of John Halliday; 25th, Mrs. SARAH MCKNIGHT, aged 72 years; 27th, EARL H. SISSON, aged 27 years; 27th, MARY, wife of George Arnold, aged 82 years; 29th, WILLIAM DENNIS, aged 43 years.

Marine Intelligence.
ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, May 23.—Brig Waterloo, Walker, N Y for Boston.

Schr E S Weston, Wells, fm N York, to load fish; Packet, Downes, Bangor to disg; Angler, Bessie, N Bedford for N York; Zoe, Cottrell, Prov for do.

SUNDAY, May 24.—Steamer Expounder, Deering, from Washington, DC, for Bangor, with the 2d Maine regiment—put in for coal, and left again in the afternoon.

Schr J Ruggles, Farnum, Calais for N York; Charles, Ashley, Taunton for do; Byzantium, Purinton, Bangor for Middletown; W Penn, Winslow, Prov for N Bedford; Plymouth Rock, Allen, N Y for Boston.

TUESDAY, May 26.—Schr R Burley, Austin, Prov for N Y; Huntress, Kilby, Dennysville to disg.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.—Schr Artist, Forrester, Somerset for N Y; Connecticut, Dean, F River for do or Phil, according to wind; Donna Anna, Chase, Warren for Cardenas; E Paine, Adams, Provincetown for Baltimore.

THURSDAY, May 28—schr U D Stinson, Camden for Newbern, NC: Sarah A Hammond, Paine, Boston for Phd; H E Chave, Tryon, Boston for Portland, Ct; America, Reynolds, Prov for N Y; Bride, Beman, from Kingston.

Memoranda.

Arr at Cardenas 11th inst, brigs John Pierce, Norton, and S P Brown, Hammond, from this port.

At Beaufort, NC, 18th, schr M R Carlisle, Hider, from Philadelphia.

Cld at Boston 26th, schr Pocahontas, Berry, for Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—The last published statement of the national finances, made up to the 31st of March, 1863, shows that the entire indebtedness of the United States was $929,186,148, at which rate it will probably amount to $1,000,000,000 about the first of June ensuing. Deducting from this vast aggregate the obligations incurred when the present Administration came into power, we may estimate the increase since the war broke out at about $450,000,000 per annum, or $1,250,000 per diem. In other words, it is nearly seven times as great as the outlay on our entire peace establishment used to be.

Of the grand total given above, the sum of $155,070,256 consists of five and six per cent. stocks, and $139 998,000 of the "seven-thirty" issues. The certificates of indebtedness and temporary deposits foot up to $241,917,776, averaging 5.25 per cent. The aggregate of United States notes issued is $345,553,500, besides which there is the sum of $46,646,616 for requisitions. This makes the entire interest bearing debt amount to $536,986,032, on which the annual charge is $30,699,773, or a little more than five and one-half per cent. on the average. Should the demand notes of all descriptions and the requisitions be included, the interest charge will average three and one-third per cent. per annum.

Recent events will, however, considerably increase the annual outlay for interest; and in this the general public will have much ground for satisfaction. The conversion of "greenbacks" into government bonds, while causing a slight increase to the natural burthens *directly*, will be of insignificant weight compared with the mischiefs attendant upon a further expansion of the currency, had the government been compelled to throw fresh hundreds of millions of notes into the channels of circulation. For the past month this conversion has gone on steadily and with an increasing volume, on some days exceeding two millions of dollars. We doubt not that at this rate any further issues of demand notes will be unnecessary. This process may be expected to go on—perhaps at even an accellerated rate—for a long time to come, except in the event of serious disasters in the field, which would doubtless cause a fresh panic for a time.

The last report of Secretary Chase shows the revenue actually received during the past fiscal year. The present will, of course, tell a very different tale, inasmuch as all the income from internal revenue will be added to the duties on imports, which constituted our principal source of revenue for 1861-2. But even the next report will not do the matter complete justice.—It is true the tax on manufactured products has been levied and paid in with scarcely a murmur of discontent; but that on *incomes* did not fall due until the 1st of May; and it can hardly be expected to be settled up in full during the next sixty days, when the fiscal year ends. There is no doubt, however, that the income from internal revenue will exceed $150,000,000 the present year; while the aggregate receipts will not fall much short of $250,000,000, or one quarter of our total indebtedness.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.



The undersigned having purchased of D H BARKER his stock of Sporting Tackle, consisting of
Shooting and Fishing Implements,
of a great variety, at a great discount; also, the tools connected with the establishment, is now ready to sell at the old prices, and less. All those in want will do well to call and examine at the old established stand, corner
Parade & Duke Street.
☞ All kinds of jobbing done as heretofore.
W. H. ALMY,
May 30—3w Successor to D. H. Barker.

FOR SALE.

SIXTY ACRES, (more or less) good land, lying on both sides of the railroad in Portsmouth, six and a half miles from Newport, on the West shore. It is well located, affording a fine view of the bay from Providence to Newport.
For further particulars enquire of
May 30—6w JACOB CHASE.

MUSIC.

MRS. M. J. PAINE, proposes teaching a class in
Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Pupils instructed by the quarter or month,—For terms, &c., apply at
MRS. PALMER'S,
May 30 corner of Spring and Mill sts.

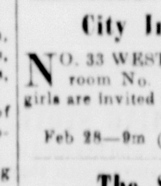
Aquidneck Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking room on Monday, June 1st, 1863, at 10½ o'clock a. m.
May 30 J. W. VOSE, Cashier.

City Intelligence Office.

NO. 33 WESTMINSTER STREET, up stairs, room No. 6. Housekeepers in want of girls are invited to call.
L. E. MUNRO,
Feb 28—9m (m30) Providence, R. I.

The Solar Hair Dye.



Dr. GIBSON SMITH'S Instantaneous Solar Hair Dye is superior to all other preparations now used.

Becoming disgusted with the filthy, unhealthy and poisonous compound of the day, he prepared the Solar hair dye for his own especial use, and tested its superior qualities on his own hair, and the hair of his personal and intimate friends, for two years before offering it to the public.

The Solar Hair Dye is a colorless transparent liquid. A beautiful glossy black is imparted to the hair by moistening it with the Dye, and standing a few seconds in the sun's rays. Hence its appropriate name, Solar Hair Dye.

From chemical analysis Dr. Smith has discovered that white or gray hairs are caused by a superabundance of lime in the hair. The Solar Hair Dye, together with the chemical action of the sun's rays, removes this surplus of lime and imparts to the hair its beautiful dark color. Color is a property inherent in light; and thus it is seen that this Dye is compounded on strictly natural and scientific principles. The result is the dark, beautiful color imparted to the hair by this dye.

Does not fade, and so perfect is the color that no one can distinguish it from nature.

The Solar Hair Dye may be applied without the assistance of a barber. The hair needs no cleansing after applying the dye, for it produces no smut, not enough to soil the whitest linen.

The Solar Hair Dye helps weak eyes, relieves very much, nervous headache, and promotes the growth of the hair, rendering it soft and moist.

Sold in this city by R. J. TAYLOR, No. 104 Thames street, and at No. 37 Dorrance street, Providence, R. I. May 30

Court of Probate, Newport,
May 25, 1863.

REQUEST in writing is made to this court by Mary Walker, to be appointed Administratrix on the estate of her late husband,
DANIEL WALKER,
late of Newport, deceased, intestate; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.
May 30 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

READ.

WHAT every one ought to have who has a flower garden spot—a hardy herbaceous flowering plant called the Dieytra Spectabilis, price only a shilling. Madiera vine roots, Wistarias Honey Suckles, Running Roses, &c. Rose bushes, cheap, Heliotropes, fine Fuchsias, cheap, lots of other things cheap in the plant line.
Spinach, Lettuce, Parsley, Rhubarb, Onions, Asparagus, &c.
Oranges and Lemons by the box.
Layer Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Maple Sugar, Dates, Apples, Pineapples, Bananas, Cocoanuts, Canton Ginger, Tomatoes in cans, Nuts of different kinds, all for sale at
May 30 R. WILSON'S.

NEW BOOKS.

Life in the Open air, by Winthrop,
At Odds, by the author of the Initials,
The Gentleman, by George H. Calvert, price 76 cents.
WARD, Agent,
May 30 130 Thames st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

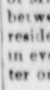
R. I. Bridge Co.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the R. I. Bridge Co. are hereby notified that the annual dividend will be paid on and after Monday, June 1, 1863, at the Bank of Rhode Island during Bank hours.
May 23 W. A. CLARKE, President.

Sail Boat and Row Boat,

FOR SALE or to hire for the season, a large size sail boat, with all things belonging. Also, a row boat, just built, patent row locks,—and both can be seen at Ferry Mill Wharf.
Apply to
W. K. DELANY,
May 23 No. 5 Levin st.

TO RENT
At Newport R. I.



For one or two seasons, two furnished houses, one at the end of Bellevue avenue, commanding a fine sea view, being the residence of Mrs. Cleveland; the other near Webster st., between Bellevue and Spring streets, being the residence of Mrs. Bruen—both in good order and in every way desirable residences. Apply by letter or to
WILLIAM GILPIN, Esq.,
May 23 Newport, R. I.

The Newport Market.



The subscriber having removed from his old stand, 145 Thames st., to the old
Post Office Building,
ON PELHAM STREET,
is prepared to serve his former customers and the citizens of Newport, generally, with
MEATS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,
OF ALL KINDS,
Including Game of all kinds, in their season, and every article usually sold by the trade, at prices as reasonable as can be found at any other market.
May 23—tf BENJAMIN BATEMAN.

BOOTS & SHOES.

B. H. AILMAN, JR.,
No. 112 Thames Street.

HAVING received an entirely new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he would be pleased to furnish them with goods of this kind, as low as can be bought elsewhere, in the city. May 23—tf

NEW BOOKS.

At Odds, by the author of Initials,
The Conscript, by Alexander Dumas,
The Tangled Skein,
My Southern Friends,
Harper's for June,
Atlantic for June,
Godey's for June,
Peterson's for June,
M'me Demorest's Mirror of Fashion for Summer, containing a large number of braid patterns.
For sale at
May 23 C. E. HAMMETT'S.

New Goods!

HAVING recently made large additions to my stock of Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Engravings, Photographs, Perfumery and House Furnishing Goods, I would invite the inspection of my customers and the public, assuring them satisfaction as to quality and styles.
May 23 B. M. HAMMETT.

PIANO FORTES.—Seven octave Piano Fortes of the best manufacture, for sale and to rent by
C. E. HAMMETT, jr.,
May 23 124 Thames st.

William H. Smith,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform those who prefer
Hard Rubber or Vulcanite
as a base for Artificial Teeth, that they can have them made at his office at such prices as to be *within the means of all*.

Persons wearing gold plates, and wishing to exchange them for hard rubber, can do so, as he will make them a first quality set on vulcanite in exchange for their gold plates—providing their gold plates are of the usual weight.

Teeth extracted at all hours of the day and evening.

OFFICE,
139 THAMES ST.,
May 2 Newport, R. I.

RE-OPENED
FOR THE
SEASON.
TILLEY'S
Branch Newspaper Office,
At the Old Stand, 199 Thames St.,
May 16 Next South of Newton's Grocery.

New Spring Garments.

NEW Spring Circulars, Sacks, &c., for Ladies and Children. Also, a large assortment of Light Cloths, which will be made up in any desirable pattern, at short notice. Braids, Binding, and Trimming of all kinds, at
May 16 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

SAPONIFER or CONCENTRATED LYE! A ready Family Soap Maker, of three times the strength of common Potash, at
May 23 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

AMBOLINE—Prevents hair from falling out, causes it to grow on bald heads, and eradicates dandruff, at
May 23 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

WANTED.

A BOY to go errands, at
LANGLEY & NORMAN'S.
May 9

Spring Cassimeres.

NEW STYLE, light in shades and weight, this morning received, and will be opened on Monday, at D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S.
Established 1763,
April 11 70 Thames st.

Fancy Coatings.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT of all colors, suitable for the season, will be opened on Monday next at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S.

HATS.

THE LATEST STYLE of Black Silk Hats, just received from Knox and Leary of New York, for sale at No. 152 Thames street.
March 28 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

COAL AND WOOD.

A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES of Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous Coals. Also Wood of all kinds prepared in any manner desired. WM. J. SWINBURNE,
July 30 Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

COAL & WOOD,
at the lowest cash prices,
JOSEPH BRADFORD,
May 16 Opposite Post Office.

Pea Brush,
for sale by
JOSEPH BRADFORD,
May 16 Opposite Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW MASS IN G, BY WEBER,

For sale at the City Music Store,
May 16 T. W. WOOD.

Court of Probate, Newport,
May 18, 1863.

THE EXECUTORS named in an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of
JOSEPH G. STEVENS,
late of Newport, deceased, present the same to this court, and in writing pray that the same be proved and allowed, and that letters testamentary may be granted to them; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the council chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, one a week in the *Newport Mercury*.
May 23 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport
May 18, 1863.

MARY ANN CASTOFF presents to this Court an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of
SARAH HART,
late of Newport, dec'd, and in writing prays that the same may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and letters testamentary may be granted to said Mary Ann Castoff, who is named the sole executor thereof, and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.
May 23 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport,
May 18, 1863.

JOSEPH I. BAILEY, Executor in Rhode Island, on the estate of
HENRY T. IRISH,
late of Newport, dec'd, presents his account with said estate for allowance, and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.
May 23 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth,
May 11th, 1863.

RICHARD SHERMAN, Administrator on the estate of
ABRAHAM ANTHONY,
late of Portsmouth, deceased, presents his second and final account of administration on said estate for allowance; which is referred for consideration to the court of probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth June 8th, 1863, at one o'clock p. m., and it is ordered that previous notice thereof be published fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.
PHILIP B. CHASE,
May 23 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth,
May 11th, 1863.

WILLIAM P. FREEBORN, Executor of the last will of
ASA FREEBORN,
late of Portsmouth, deceased, presents his first account on the estate of said Asa Freeborn for allowance; and the same is referred for consideration to a court of probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth June 8th, 1863, at one o'clock p. m., and it is ordered that previous notice thereof be published fourteen days once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.
PHILIP B. CHASE,
May 23 Probate Clerk.

Carpetings, April 11, 1863.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the very high prices demanded by Manufacturers and Importers of Carpets, and the certainty that they will soon be lower, we have decided not to replenish our stock at this time, but will continue to sell from our present assortment, which is very good, at the same low rates at which we have been selling for the past month; PRICES LESS than they can be bought anywhere else. And we would say to any of our customers that we will buy for them any particular style which we may not have on hand, and charge a very small commission.—We continue to make and put down carpets at our usual low prices.
April 11 LAWTON BROTHERS.

STANDARD ARTICLES.
Clarke's Superior Quality Corn Starch.
Original Brand.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
PREPARED FROM SOUND CORN.

IT produces the most delicious and healthy dish in the form of Puddings, Apple Fritters, Corn Cakes, Cream Cakes, Blanc Mange, Custards, Thickening for Gravies, Gruels, Soups, &c.
Sold by grocers, druggists and dealers everywhere.
Manufactured by E. R. CLARKE, Sharon Mass. Feb 21—9m.

Fishing and Pleasure
PARTIES.

TO BE LET for the above purposes, the yacht "Eliza King," furnished with all things necessary for comfort and convenience, fully supplied with cushions, pillows, blankets, bed and table linen, toweling, stove and cooking utensils, glass ware, china ware, water tanks, ice chests, meat chests, row-boat, &c.; or would be let for the season. Also for sale or hire, a first-class fishing boat with all things belonging.
Address or apply to
W. K. DELANY, 5 Levin street,
April 25 Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND lying in Portsmouth on the West Road, about three miles from Bristol Ferry, three from the Stone Bridge and one quarter of a mile from the Rail Road and eight miles to Newport, containing six acres more or less, belonging to the heirs of the late Caleb Cory, deceased.
Apply to ABEL SHERMAN, Middletown,
or S. R. ANTHONY,
April 11—1m Portsmouth.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID,
Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
May 28, 1863—1y Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

OLIVER READ,
Licensed Stock and Exchange Broker,
BANK STOCKS, GOVERNMENT COUPONS,
Treasury Notes and Specie bought and sold, or procured for applicants, as above. Call at No. 12 Bull street, or at the Traders Bank during bank hours.

WANTED.

TWO or three hands to make vests. None but first rate hands need apply.
D. J. & N. H. GOULD,
Established 1763,
May 16 70 Thames st.

SCHOOL.

A SCHOOL will be opened for small children at No. 13 Mount Vernon street, on and after June 1, 1863.
For terms apply as above.
May 16—3w

GAS PIPING

AND FITTING done at short notice and warranted to give satisfaction, by
WM. H. BLISS,
March 21 116 Thames street.

FLOUR

JUST received a lot of extra family Flour at Lawton's 32 Bridge St., that he is selling at reduced prices.
B. I. LAWTON.

Trevorton Coal.
for sale by
JOSEPH BRADFORD,
May 16 Opposite Post Office.

SUN UMBRELLAS received at
J. H. HAMMETT'S.
April 4 98 Thames st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE'S HEALTH FOR THE MILLION.
DR. CLARKE'S
SHERRY WINE BITTERS.
PALATABLE, RELIABLE & HEALTHY.
Prepared from Rock Rose, Sarsaparilla, Dock Root, and a great variety of Roots and Herbs.
Preserved in the best Sherry Wine and Whisky.

WILL immediately cure Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Boils, Pimples on the Face, and humors of all kinds.

They are safe for the young, effectual and agreeable for the old and indispensible for the ladies, as they enrich the blood, and invigorate and restore the system.

N. B.—If you wish a good Bitter, call for *Clarke's and take no other*.

N. B. Beware of all immitations, as they contain vile drugs and cheap poisonous liquors, which will destroy your health and life quicker than disease.

Our system is to keep up the quality and make the price in proportion.

Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotel keepers, and dealers generally.

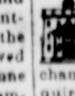
Manufactured by E. R. CLARKE, Sharon, Mass.

Price only 50 cents for the trial bottle, 75 cents for one quart, $1,50 for two quarts.

Sold in Newport by R. J. Taylor, Caswell, Mack & Co., W. S. N. Allen, Christopher Handy, and John Young.

Feb 21—9m.

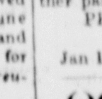
FOR SALE.



A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A PAYING HOTEL IN Newport, R. I.

The subscriber contemplates making a change in his business which will necessarily require his removal from Newport, offers for sale the Aquidneck House and Aquidneck Hall, together with all the furniture and the good will of the entire establishment. The reputation of this house is too well known to require a minute description. Suffice it to say the whole property is in perfect order and now doing a good business. The central and airy location of this establishment, and being the only first class hotel kept open through the year, makes it the very best hotel property in the city. If the above property is not sold previous to the 15th of May, it will be let for a term of years. For terms and further particulars enquire of
PHILIP RIDER, on the premises,
or WILLIAM B. RIDER,
Jan 10 Providence, R. I.

OCEAN HOUSE,
Newport, R. I.



The undersigned begs leave to inform the numerous visitors of Newport, that the
OCEAN HOUSE,
will be opened for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.

Having been in the employ of
Messrs. Kirner & Birch,
during the whole time of their successful management of the Ocean House, and his long experience gained at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, will be a guarantee that it will be kept only as a first-class hotel.

The plans of the house, hitherto shown at the Clarendon, may be seen, and rooms engaged, by favor of Messrs. Hitchcock, Darling & Co., at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
May 9—tj 30 J. B. WEAVER.

AGENCY
OF THE
U. S. "5.20" YEAR LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them, in all denominations, at Par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease July 1, 1863.

Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
Bankers and Agents for U. S. "5.20" Loan,
34 Wall Street, New York.

Government Securities of all descriptions for sale at the lowest market rates, and orders executed for the purchase and sale, at the BROKERS' BOARD, of all current Securities, Coin, &c., &c.
May 16—1m

Court of Probate, Newport,
May 4, 1863.

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors on the estate of
JOHN SOUTHWICK,
late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report for reception, and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 25th day of May instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.
May 9 B. B HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

TREES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in good state of cultivation, a nursery of Trees which he offers for sale at retail. Some of the trees are from 10 to 16 feet in height, suitable for setting in any locality. The assortment consists of Elm, Cherry, Larch, Maples, Red Willow, &c. Also a lot of shrubbery.
Orders addressed to
EDMUND S. SISSON,
Feb 21—tf. South Portsmouth.

May 8th.
New Styles
OF
DRESS GOODS,
just received at
May 9 JAMES HAMMOND'S.

SPRING GOODS.

LANGLEY & NORMAN would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have a large and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, most of which were purchased previous to the last advance in price. Also a very large assortment of Cloths for business suits, at
LANGLEY & NORMAN,
March 28 104 & 106 Thames cor Mary st.

TO LET.

THE HALL formerly used for a Billiard Saloon, over the subscriber's store, corner of Thames street and Banister's wharf.
For terms apply to
May 2 THOMAS S. STANHOPE.

LIME.

RHODE ISLAND LIME, for whitewashing and hard finishing, at
HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
March 14 231 Thames street.

FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to sell one more of my Cottages cheap, (I want to get out of the woods before the wolves come) The balance I won't sell unless I can get a fair price.
Feb 28—tf LEVI JOHNSON.

CROTON MILLS,
Massasoit,
Corn Exchange,
Lillyvale,
Campbell's Best and Illinois Flours,
at
Feb 14 WM. NEWTON & CO'S.

HUMMELL'S PREMIUM ESSENCE of COFFEE.—One pound of this Essence will go as far as four pounds of coffee. It contains no deletrious substance. For sale by
Feb 14 WM. NEWTON, & CO.

SPRING STYLE of Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirt Collars, Head Ties, Suspenders, &c., just received and now ready at the old stand, 152 Thames street.
March 21 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

For Sale.

TWO GOOD MARES for work, by
May 2. CHAS. WILLIAMS.

CORN and FINE FEED MEAL, for sale at the City Steam Grist Mill,
Dec 7 SWINBURNE'S Wharf.

SPRING SHAWLS at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 4 98 Thames street.

(Continued from first page.)

[PUBLIC—No. 89.]

AN ACT to extend the charter of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company be and the same is hereby authorized to extend their said railroad from the south side of the Potomac, across said river, to and along Maryland avenue to the Capitol grounds, and across Pennsylvania avenue along First street to Indiana avenue, and thence to the Baltimore and Ohio depot; and that all the ordinary rights, privileges, and liabilities incident to similar corporations are conferred upon said company for that purpose; Provided, however, That the same shall be subject to alterations, amendment, or repeal; And provided further, That the cars shall not be drawn on the streets aforesaid, or on the structure across the Potomac river mentioned in the second section of this act, by steam power without the consent of Congress and of the corporate authorities of the city of Washington thereto; And provided further, That said company shall be authorized to charge and receive rates of freights and fares not exceeding five cents for each person transported and for each ton conveyed on said road so extended: And provided also, That no person shall be excluded from the cars on account of color.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said company are hereby empowered to make such additional structure or passage way along either side of the Potomac bridge as may render the same safe for public use, and so as not to hinder the general use of said bridge for ordinary travel, which shall be ascertained by one or more experienced civil engineers, who shall report by proper surveys and estimates to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval; the whole cost of which surveys and construction of said additional bridge for the purposes aforesaid to be paid by the said company. And the said company shall construct such draws as shall correspond with those now in use on the said bridge, and of such model as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, and which shall afford reasonable facilities for navigation on the Potomac river.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall keep that portion of the avenues or streets occupied by their road in good repair, and provided with suitable crossways, at the proper places, for vehicles and wheeled carriages, and for general use. The track of the said road shall be laid as nearly in the centre of the streets and avenues through which it passes as may be, without interfering with the water mains and gas pipes; and the speed of travel shall be subject to such regulations as the corporate authorities of the city of Washington shall from time to time prescribe, under such penalties as the said corporate authorities shall impose: Provided, however, That the rights and privileges herein granted shall confer no authority or right to interfere with the United States military use or possession of said road or contemplated extension during the present rebellion, or to any claim for damages or indemnification therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said company may acquire and hold such real and personal estate as the practical use and working of said road may require, under such regulations, and subject to such taxation as is imposed by law on similar property located in the city of Washington.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act take effect from the time of its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 90.]

AN ACT to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Louis Agassiz, Massachusetts; J. H. Alexander, Maryland; S. Alexander, New Jersey; A. D. Bache, at large; F. B. Barnard, at large; J. G. Barnard, United States army, Massachusetts; W. H. C. Bartlett, United States Military Academy, Missouri; U. A. Boyden, Massachusetts; Alex. Caswell, Rhode Island; William Chauvenet, Missouri; J. H. C. Coffin, United States Military Academy, Maine; J. A. Dahlgren, United States navy, Pennsylvania; J. D. Dana, Connecticut; Charles H. Davis, United States navy, Massachusetts; George Engelmann, St. Louis, Missouri; J. F. Frazer, Pennsylvania; Wolcott Gibbs, New York; J. M. Gilliss, United States navy, District of Columbia; A. A. Gould, Massachusetts; B. A. Gould, Massachusetts; Asa Gray, Massachusetts; A. Guyot, New Jersey; James Hall, New York; Joseph Henry, at large; J. E. Hilgard, at large, Illinois; Edward Hitchcock, Massachusetts; J. S. Hubbard, United States Naval Observatory, Connecticut; A. A. Humphreys, United States army, Pennsylvania; J. L. Le Conte, United States army, Pennsylvania; J. Leidy, Pennsylvania; J. P. Lesley, Pennsylvania; M. F. Longstreth, Pennsylvania; D. H. Mahan, United States Military Academy, Virginia; J. S. Newberry, Ohio; H. A. Newton, Connecticut; Benjamin Peirce, Massachusetts; John Rodgers, United States navy, Indiana; Fairman Rogers, Pennsylvania; R. E. Rogers, Pennsylvania; W. B. Rogers, Massachusetts; L. M. Rutherford, New York; Joseph Saxton, at large; Benjamin Silliman, Connecticut; Benjamin Silliman, junior, Connecticut; Theodore Strong, New Jersey; John Torrey, New York; J. G. Totten, United States army, Connecticut; Joseph Winlock, United States Nautical Almanac, Kentucky; Jeffries Wyman, Massachusetts; J. D. Whitney, California, their associates and successors duly chosen, are hereby incorporated, constituted, and declared to be a body corporate, by the name of the National Academy of Sciences.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the National Academy of Sciences shall consist of not more than fifty ordinary members, and the said corporation hereby constituted shall have power to make its own organization, including its constitution, by-laws and rules and regulations; to fill all vacancies created by death, resignation, or otherwise; to provide for the election of foreign and domestic members, the division into classes, and all other matters needful or usual in such institution, and to report the same to Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the National Academy of Sciences shall hold an annual meeting at such place in the United States as may be designated, and the academy shall, whenever called upon by any Department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art, the actual expense of such investigations, examinations, experiments and reports, to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose, but the academy shall receive no compensation whatever for any services to the Government of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 91.]

AN ACT to establish the gauge of the Pacific railroad and its branches.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the gauge of the Pacific railroad and its branches throughout their whole extent, from the Pacific coast to the Missouri river, shall be and hereby is established at four feet eight and one-half inches.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 92.]

AN ACT to enable the district courts of the United States to issue executions and other final process in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases wherein the district courts of the United States within and for the several districts of Texas, Florida, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas had rendered final judgments or decrees prior to the passage of an act entitled "An act to amend the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled 'An act supplementary to the act entitled an act to amend the judicial system of the United States,'" approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which cases might have been brought, and could have been originally cognizable in a circuit court, said district court shall have power to issue writs of execution or other final process, or to use such other powers and proceedings as may be in accordance with law, to enforce the judgments and decrees of record, anything in said act of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

TOMATOES, Green Peas and Mushrooms in cans, at
Feb 14 — WM. NEWTON & CO.

For Sale.

THE ESTATE on Broad Street, No. 34 and 36. Apply on the premises, to L. D. Carr, or to
Feb 15 — B. M. CARR.

THE CELEBRATED "Brown Bag" Smoking Tobacco—something new and cheap, for sale by
Feb 14 — WM. NEWTON & CO.

GAS TORCHES this day received at BLISS' House Furnishing Store,
Aug 10 — 117 Thames Street.

SPRING and Summer Balmoral Skirts, at J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 4 — 98 Thames street.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

The Great Indian Remedy FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE.



This celebrated female medicine possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both married and single ladies, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction, from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES have now been sold *without a single failure* when taken as directed, and without the least injury to health IN ANY CASE. ☞ It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with full directions for using, and sent by Express, *closely sealed*, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength $10. Half strength $6. Quarter strength $3 per bottle.

☞ *Remember—This medicine is designed expressly for those obstinate cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented* IN EVERY RESPECT, *or the price will be refunded.*

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr M. or at his office.*

☞ Accommodations for Ladies wishing to remain in the city a short time for treatment.

DR. MATTISON'S DIURETIC COMPOUND

For Acute and Chronic Gonorrhea.

This new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine or any other nauseous drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, grateful to the stomach, cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation and speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down *Balsam Copaiva*, either in capsules or mixtures for months in succession, until with pale face and disordered stomach your breath and clothes are filled with its vile order; throw away the disgusting mixtures and send for a bottle of this new remedy, which will not only cure you *at once*, but at the same time it will cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the various mixtures you have been taking so long.

☞ ONE BOTTLE, WHICH LASTS A WEEK, WILL OFTEN EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE. Price $3.00.

DR. MATTISON'S ANTI SYPHILITIC SYRUP,

For Constitutional Syphilis.

No remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint is speedily cured, and in a few weeks the subtle poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored.

☞ It was this remedy that cured in a few weeks a gentleman from the South, then stopping at Newport, and for which he presented Dr. M. with $450 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for FIVE YEARS.

One bottle, which lasts a month, will often effect a perfect cure. Price $10; half size $5.

DR. MATTISON'S NERVE INVIGORATOR,

For Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Confusion of Thought, Loss of Memory, Irritable Temper, Gloomy Apprehensions, Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in Loss of Reason.

This new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from venereal excesses, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, which, in combination, form the most perfect Antidote for this obstinate and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the untold sufferings of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to comparative health, strength and happiness. Prices—Quart bottle, which lasts a month $10; half size $5.

☞ These four GREAT REMEDIES are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and as now prepared they are known to be the *very best* for their respective purposes, and I am therefore induced to make them public for the mutual benefit of myself and the sick, who otherwise could never avail themselves of their benefits. They are all warranted as represented, in every respect, or the *price will be refunded.*

☞ Prepared and sold ONLY at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, rear No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I., and sent by express, *secure from observation*, to all parts of the United States.

A Word of Caution.

☞ It has been estimated that over *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone; and that, too, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting, without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character or skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions, *in praise of themselves.* The only way to avoid impositions is to take no man's word, no matter what his pretentions are, but MAKE INQUIRY. It will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians in nine cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them unless you know who and what they are.

☞ Dr. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on PRIVATE DISEASES generally; giving full information with THE MOST UNDOUBTED REFERENCES AND TESTIMONIALS, without which no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your address PLAINLY, and direct to DR. H. N. MATTISON, as above.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,

No. 122 Thames Street, Newport,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FURNACES, RANGES, PARLOR, OFFICE SHIP AND COOKING STOVES, ENAMELED AND TINNED IRON WARE,

Britannia, Japaned, Plain and Wooden Ware.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. &c.

Job work in all its various branches attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. B. BROWN. — S. GODDARD. — F. A. BARLOW.

Jan 18—tf.

ALBERT SHERMAN,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,

No. 259

SOUTH THAMES STREET,

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes of all Kinds.

NO. 140 THAMES STREET.

☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired. ☜

J. H. COZZENS,

152 THAMES STREET,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

JAMES ATKINSON,

COMMISSIONER

FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWPORT,

Over the Post Office.

LANGLEY & NORMAN,

DRAPERS & TAILORS,

104 & 106 THAMES STREET,

Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

No. 7 WASINGTON SQUARE,

NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.

☞ Repairing neatly and promptly executed.

100,000 BARRELS

Of the Lodi Manufacturing Co's.

POUDRETTE.

THIS COMPANY, with a capital of $150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in manufacturing of over twenty-three years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city New-York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the cheapest and very best fertilizer in the market. It greatly increases the yield and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre with little or no labor.

Also FIFTY TONS of BONE TAFEU, being a mixture of bone and night soil, ground fine, at $45 per ton—a superior article for grain and grass.

A pamphlet, containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

JAMES T. FOSTER,
Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Co.,
66 Courtlandt St., New York.

Agents, John Elliott, Newport. M. C. Peckham, Kingston.

Feb 7—3m.

Benjamin Marsh, 2d.

COMMISSIONER for the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded in said State.

Office City Hall, Newport.

Sept 10

MISCELLANEOUS.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

Sick Headache!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

Nervous Headache!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

Bilious Headache!

☞ By the use of the Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring their natural elasticity, and strength to the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS,

☞ The genuine have the signatures of

HENRY C. SPALDING

on each box.

Sold by Druggists and other dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ A single bottle of

Spalding's Prepared Glue,

will save ten times its cost.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! — DISPATCH!

☞ *A Stitch in time saves nine!* ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

PRICE 25 CENTS,

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

is on the outside wrapper—all others are swindling counterfeits. May 24, 1862—8m

The Great Cause of

HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cents.

A Lecture by Dr. CULVERWELL, on the cause and cure of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility; Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4586.

May 16

THE CLIPPER

MOWING MACHINE.

THE SUBSCRIBER calls the attention of his old patrons, and others in want, to this new machine, which is to rank No. 1 this season, and at a less price, (considering its superiority,) than any other.

I only ask buyers to call at Stevens' grain store, Market Square, Newport, R. I., and examine it before purchasing.

GEO. B. WEAVER, Agent.

P. S.—Don't delay.

April 25—tf

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform their friends and customers, that they are prepared to take their parlor stoves on storage for the season, and return them in perfect order for use in the Fall.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,
May 9 — 122 Thames st.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, as Locks, Butts, Screws, &c., Cast Steel Files and Rasps on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices for CASH, at HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
March 14 — 221 Thames street.

25 GROSS E. Goodwin & Bros. Yellow Bank and Plantation Chewing

TOBACCO,

just received by
Nov 15 — WM. NEWTON & CO.

Wm. B. Swan,

DRAPER and TAILOR.

Has for sale a good assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Grass Seeds.

GRASS SEEDS of all kinds warranted of prime quality, for sale at SWINBURNE'S,
March 21 — Foot of Mary st.

GLASS, TIN and PAPER SHADES of various patterns, a full assortment, at BLISS' House Furnishing Store,
Aug 10 — 117 Thames Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COTTRELL & BRYER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE:

ALSO

Manufacturers and Furnishers

OF

COFFINS,

with the necessary appendages.

All orders promptly attended to.

Thames street. — Newport, R. I.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer.

16 and 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers street, New York,) Would call the attention of dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF,

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF,

Scotch, Honey Dew,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,
or Lundy Foot.

☞ ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES of fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO,

SMOKING,	FINE CUT CHEWING,	SMOKING
Long,	P. A. L. or plain,	S. Jago,
No. 1	Cavendish or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canaster,
Nos. 1 & 2 mixed,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish.
Granulated,		

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

March 7

STEAMER PERRY.

Spring Arrangement,

ON and after MONDAY, November 17th, the steamer PERRY Capt. N. B. ALLEN,

Will Make But One Trip a Day,

Leaving Newport for Providence at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Providence for Newport at 2 P. M., touching at Portsmouth Grove each way.

FARES,

From Newport to Portsmouth Grove,	25c.
Portsmouth Grove to Providence,	50c
Newport to Providence,	50c
" " Boston,	$2.00.
" " Worcester,	$2.00.

Nov 15

FOR SALE AT

WILLIAMS',

172 Thames Street.

THE BEST COAL YET—THE BURNSIDE.

PRIME RED ASH COAL—just landed, dry and clean.

BURNSIDE COAL.

JUST LANDED—a cargo in fine order.

FURNACE COAL.

NOW DISCHARGING—from schr Adventurer.

PEASLEY CROSS CANNEL COAL.

A fine lot "hand picked" for grates.

WALNUT WOOD.

Prime lot of sapling Wood.

Oct 25

FARM for SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale thirty acres of good land, with dwelling house. This Farm is five miles from Newport on the Main road, opposite Vars' Hotel. It has front on the road of twenty-eight rods and running Eastward to the Vaucluse Farm, one hundred and eighty rods. The land is now under a good state of cultivation and the location is one of the pleasantest on the Island. There are two small orchards on the Farm and also 1400 Maple trees, 1500 Aborvitaes, Pear, Apple, Wild Plum and various other kinds of trees, which will be sold with or without the farm.

For terms, &c. apply to
EDMUND S. SISSON,
Feb 21—tf — First house South of the Farm.

HEATH & WESTCOTT,

HAVE NOW READY FOR INSPECTION,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY, Silver Ware,

And Fancy Goods, which they will be pleased to show to all who will favor them with a call at No. 85 Thames street.

Dec 20.

WM. H. SMITH'S

PATENT

COAL & GAS CONSUMING STOVE,

IS acknowledged by every one who has used it, to be the most economical stove which they have ever seen.

It is guaranteed to *radiate more heat*, with *less fuel*, than any stove ever before invented.

Call at WM. BROWNELL'S, No. 195 Thames street, and get a pamphlet, gratis, containing a full description of the stove, with certificates from parties who have used it during the past winter.

For sale by — WM. BROWNELL,
Sept 29 — Newport.

JOHN B. DEBLOIS,

CHEAP CASH STORE,

No. 2 BROAD STREET.

HAS CONSTANTLY on hand all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Molasses, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Teas. Also Vegetables, Fruit, Salt and Pickled Fish, Herring, Mackerel, Hams, &c., &c.

Goods sent to any part of the city free.

Nov 1

PHOTOGRAPH and AMBROTYPE ROOMS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the Rooms formerly occupied by Williams, in Young's Block, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, is now prepared to take Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Carte de Visites &c. Particular attention paid to copying old Daguerrotypes into Photographs and Carte Visites. Utmost satisfaction given.

Sept 13 — F. KINDLER.

New Goods.

JUST received, a large and fashionable assortment of Summer goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a good assortment of low price cassimeres for boys. Cloths, Tailors' Trimmings, and all other articles kept in a fashionable tailoring establishment.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and garments warranted to fit.

April 5 — JOSEPH M. HAMMETT.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his farm for sale situated in Portsmouth, six miles from Newport, near the Union Meeting House. Said farm contains 104 acres of good land, well watered, with a good two story house, barn, crib, ice house and other buildings.

For further particulars enquire of
ISAAC F. DURFEE,
Jan 10 — On the Premises.

NEW

STEAM GRIST MILL.

PERSONS wishing Corn ground can have done with despatch at the Mill on SWINBURNE'S WHARF, opposite foot of Mary street.

June 3

Thorough Bred

NORTH DEVON

Bulls and Heifers for sale by
Dec 6 — THOMAS B. BUFFUM.

WINGS FARINA CRACKERS, at
Nov 6 — WM. NEWTON & CO'S.

GROCERIES.

WM. CORNELL

17 & 19 Broad st. and 1 Spring st

(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets nearly opposite his former location,)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS

which with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

TEA.

New crop Oolong, New crop English Bk'fst
" Gunpowder, " Imperial,
Young Hyson, various grades from the highest to lowest.

COFFEES.

Old Government Java, Maracaibo,
Rio, Parched,
Ground of a very superior quality and Dandelion coffee

SUGARS AND MOLASSES.

Stewart's crushed, ground A B & C do,
Fine powdered, Granulated,
and Havana sugars,
Muscovado and New Orleans Molasses.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef,
Fish, Cheese, Fresh Butter, Eggs.

FLOUR &C.

Double extra Genesee, in bbls, hal. bbls and bags, Northern Meal, Rye and Feed Meal, Corn and Oats.

OILS.

Lard, Whale, Olive, Castoroil.

FRUIT &C.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs,
Raisins, Citron, Currants,
Prunes, Preserved ginger, Pickles,
Catsups, Pepper Sauce, Capers.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger,
Pimento, Cloves, Cassia,
Pepper, Mustard, Caraway seeds,
Gr'd spice, warranted, Cayenne, Shakers, Herbs and
Savoring Extracts.

SOAPS.

War No. 1, do Pale,
No 1 extra Excelsior, German Lustral,
Old Palm, Castile and Fancy Soaps.

TOBACCO.

Lorillards, Macoboy and Scotch Snuff, smoking and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of various brands.

CRACKERS.

Butter, Oyster, Soda, Cream, Wine and fancy Crackers.

SUNDRIES.

French Chocolate, Baker's Cocoa, Hominy
Samp, Hecker's Farina, Corn Starch
Laundry Starch, Tapioca, Wheaten Grits
Maccaroni, Vermacelli, Ground rice
Pyle's saleratus, Babbitt's do, Sup carbonate soda
Salsoda, Cream Tartar, Hemp seed
Caraway seed, Table salt, Dairy salt,
Indigo, Bath brick, Wrapping,
Letter, Bill, Cap,
And note paper, Envelopes, Matches.

BRUSHES.

Floor, Whitewash, Scrub,
Clothes, Shoe, Hair,
Tooth, House and Dust Brushes.

WOODEN WARE.

Brooms, Tubs, Pails,
Dippers, Baskets, Covers,
Faucets, Sieves, Wash boards,
Cloth Pins, Cloth Line, Bed Cords,
Mats, Mops, Trays.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Manure Forks,
Shovels, Hoes, Plows,
Cultivators, Rakes, Scythes,
Hay Forks, Rifles, Yokes,
Cards, Curry Combs, Boxes,
Whips, &c.

SHOES.

Mens, Boys, Women's,
Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots.

DRY GOODS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Denims, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines,
Challis, Cambricks, Jeans, Nankins,
Brilliants, Ticks, Crash, Cassimere
Ribbons, Hadkf's, Edgings, Table Linen
Thread, Silk, and Yankee Notions.

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
EARTHERN WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS.

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of paper hangings will sell the remainder at reduced prices.

FIRE

New York, August 7, 1862.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.,
No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.,

Gents: My entire store and stock of goods were consumed in the fire of yesterday, but my books contained in one of your safes, were entirely preserved, very much to my satisfaction, I can assure you. I should think the intense fire through which my safe passed, would convince any skeptic of the reliability of your safes.

CHAS. W. BARKER.

New York, Aug. 7, 1862.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.,
265 Broadway, N. Y.,

Gents: Our books and papers are all safe, preserved through the extremely hot fire of yesterday, in one of your invaluable fire proofs. After seeing our books and papers, no one will doubt the ability of your safes to preserve their contents in any fire. Our safe was on the second story and fell through to the cellar, where it remained in the burning ruins 36 hours.

E. C. WHITE.

The above were in the recent fire in Beekman and William streets.

A large assortment of [illegible] sales constantly on hand.

MARVIN & CO.
No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Messrs. THOMSON & CO., 212 State street, New Haven, are the sole agents for the New England States.

Aug 16—tf

Bryant, Stratton & Co's.

CHAIN OF NATIONAL

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Lyceum Building, 58 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

BOOK KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE &c., &c.

Practically taught.

This College is comprised in BRYANT STRATTON & Co's. Chain of Commercial Colleges, located in the principal cities of the United States, and affords the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by this College will be good throughout the "Chain,"—time unlimited. The citizens of Newport and vicinity are invited to call and examine the course or send for Circular.

BRYANT, STRATTON & MASON,
E. W. MASON, Resident Principal.

March 7—1y

WILLIAM NEWTON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CHOICE GROCERIES.

Fine Wines, Old Brandies, Holland Gin, London Porter, Scotch Ale &c.

Store corner of Thames and Pelham Streets, adjoining the Post Office.

Constantly on hand, an extensive stock of

Old Bourbon Whiskey.

July 12.

If you want a

HARNESS

Made or repaired,

go to

J. H. CHAPPELL

Cor. Farewell and Marlboro sts.

And he will fit you out at War Prices.

CHARLES C. STEVENS,

AUCTION

AND

Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

19 Thames, corner of Bridge Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Auction sales of real estate and property, at residences, stores and elsewhere, attended to at the shortest notice. — June 7

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID

For every description of

PAPER MAKERS STOCK,

Old Newspapers, Books, Pamphlets, Waste Paper, White and Colored Rags, &c.

Apply at Store No. 19 Thames, cor. Bridge-st.

Jan. 24

Oak Lumber.

OAK PLANK, Cart Axles and Tongues, for sale at HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
March 14 — 221 Thames street.

GROCERIES.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

AT

HUBBARD'S Parade Cor. GROCERY

The subscriber having made such arrangements in his store as will give him greater facilities for doing business than heretofore possessed, would most respectfully invite the attention of consumers to his increased stock of fresh and choice

GROCERIES,

among which may be found the following, at prices as low as at *any store in this city.*

FLOUR in barrels and bags, of the best brand in this market.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS of every grade, at prices to suit purchasers.

COFFEE—Old Government, Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Cuba, parched and ground coffee of every variety. Among the latter may be found a superior article of Turkey, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW ORLEANS, Cuba, Muscovado, Porte Rico Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Loaf, Crushed, New Orleans, Muscovado and Havana Brown

SUGARS.

SODA, WINE,
MILK, MEDFORD, PIC-NIC,
BUTTER, BOSTON, SUGAR AND WATER
CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD.

Ward's, Kendall's, Mason's, and Castile Soap Starch, Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Indigo, Pipes, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Olive Oil, Vermicelli, Oranges, &c.

RHODE ISLAND,
SOUTHERN,
AND
BOLTED MEAL

DOWNER'S

Best Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, &c., &c.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, Sperm and Whale Oil.

WINES AND LIQUORS of all kinds by the measure only.

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS of the best quality, all of which are warranted to be as represented, and delivered free in any part of the city. Orders solicited. — April 13

PLUMBING.

JOSEPH M. LYON

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPERSMITH

No. 236 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and despatch and all work *Warranted.*

CITY PLUMBING STORE.

JOHN C. WEAVER, JR.,

PLUMBER.

AND DEALER in Force, Copper and Iron Pumps, Block Tin, Lead Pipes, and Sheet Lead, of all sizes. Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c. &c., constantly on hand.

N. B.—All kinds of Plumbing and Jobbing done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Please give us a call. Orders left at store promptly attended to.

JOHN C. WEAVER, JR.

March 6—tf

PLUMBING STORE.

NATHAN M. CHAFEE,

has now in store,

Force, Copper and Iron Pumps,

Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead,

Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, will be done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 5 Commercial Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

June 26

INSURANCE.

THE FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY,

AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes.

This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1851, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, President,
NICHOLAS S. FRY, Vice President.
WILLIAM BODFISH, Treasurer.
THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made to
OLIVER POTTER, Newport, R. I.

East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1858—1y

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO

Cash Capital 200,000.

With a large surplus, all securely invested on Bond & Mortgage and first class of Bank Stock.

Office 237 Broadway cor. Park Place

and 50 Wall Street.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. — Josiah W. Baker, Pres.
J. J. Searing, Surveyor, — John Bodine, Vice Pres.
SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport,
Dec 31—1y. — Office No. 98 Spring street.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

INCORPORATED, JUNE 1831.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capitol of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

R. R. Stafford, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Walker Humphrey, T. P. I. Goddard, Tully D. Bowen, Henry J. Smith, Allen O. Peck, Samuel B. Tobey, James T. Rhodes, Thomas P. Ives.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*
WALKER HUMPHREY, *Secretary.*

Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to
GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

Stoves, Tin Ware &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in store a large variety of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware of all kinds, Wooden and Willow Ware. Ranges of most approved pattern set with care, and warranted to work well. Jobbing punctually attended to. Orders solicited.

WILLIAM BROWNELL,
May 16 — Opposite R. I. Union Bank.

READ!

PAPER 6 to 20 cents per quire.

Envelopes 4 to 12 cents for 25.

L. S. MUNRO,
Feb 26—3m. — 52 Westminster st., Prov.

GROCERIES.

JOHN D. DENNIS

AT THE OLD STAND,

NO. 22 BROAD STREET

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.

HAS just received and offers for sale on most reasonable terms, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Oolong Teas	Molasses
Eng Breakfast do	Old java coffee
Young Hyson do	Ceylon do
Hyson do	Maracaibo do
Gunpowder do	St Domingo do
Flour in barrels	Roasted do
Flour in half barrels	Ground do
Flour in bags	Ground cinnamon
Brown Havana sugars	Ground cloves
Stuart's crushed do	Ground ginger
Stuart's refined do	Ground rice
Stuart's ground do	Wheaten grits
Baker's cocoa	Maccaroni
French chocolate	Vermicelli
Hecker's Farina	Extract lemon
Corn starch	Extract rose
Dietetic saleratus	Extract peach
Sup carb soda	Rose water
Cream Tartar	Castile soap
Olive oil	Old palm do
Capres	Ward's do
Table salt	Excelsior do
Dairy salt	Fancy do
Mustard	Pickles
Pepper	Catsups
Cassia	Pepper sauce
Mace	Sperm candles
Nutmegs	Adamantine do
Hominy	Tallow do
Preserved ginger	Washing powder
Lard	Chewing tobacco
Hams	Smoking do
Pork	Maccaboy snuff
Rice	Scotch do
Sweet corn	Dried apples
White beans	Cheese
Hemp seed	Butter
Canary seed	Crackers
Pimento	Pilot bread
Raisins	Vinegar
Currants	Clocks
Citron	Wrapping paper
Tapioca	Letter do
Starch	Bill do
Indigo	Envelopes
Meal	Knives
Shoe brushes	Cattle cards
Dust do	Curry combs
Paint do	Bow pins
Whitewash do	Ox bows
Stove do	Yokes
Horse do	Shovels
Scrub do	Iron do
Clothes do	Steele and Iron do
Hair do	Manure forks
Tooth do	Hay do
Combs	Hoes
Bath brick	Rakes
Brick dust	Plows
Matches	Plowcastings
Wash boards	Hay cutters
Clothes lines	Corn shellers
Clothes pins	Seed planters
Painted tubs	Coal sieves
Painted pails	Hoe handles
Cedar tubs	Butter boxes
Cedar pails	Whips
Wood dippers	Lashes

and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city

LEGAL NOTICES.

Guardian's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been chosen guardian on the persons and estates of her minor children, viz:

Celia M. Barker, Josephine A. Barker, Lydia Barker and Emily B. Barker,

of fourteen and within twenty-one years of age, and approved by the Court of Probate of the town of Middletown, and having been appointed by said Court of Probate guardian on the persons and estates of her minor children, under fourteen years of age, viz:

Ella F. Barker, Henry F. Barker, Orren P. Barker and Maryetta M. Barker,

and having given bond as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands against the estates of said minors, to present them within six months from this date, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

LYDIA M. BARKER,
April 16 — Guardian.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed and duly qualified by the Court of Probate of the city of Newport Commissioners on the estate of

JETHRO C. CARR,

late of said Newport, deceased, and six months from May 4th, 1863, is allowed the creditors to present their claims against said estate, and we will meet at the house of Henry N. Ward, John street, on the 5th day of September, 3d day of October, and 4th day of November, 1863, at 3 o'clock p. m., to examine said claims and how they are made out.

STEPHEN M. STEDMAN,
HENRY N. WARD, — Comm'rs
WILLIAM G. WARD,

May 16—3w

Court of Probate, Newport,
May 11, 1863.

EDWARD W. LAWTON, next friend, and Edward B. Simmons, next of kin, of

MARY JANE BENSON,

late of Newport, school teacher, deceased intestate, by their petition in writing to this court pray that Oliver Read, of said Newport, or some other suitable person, be appointed administrator on the estate of said Mary Jane Benson; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 1st of June next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

May 16 — B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Administrator on the estate of

JOHN C. CARD,

late of said Newport, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM CARD,
May 16 — Administrator.

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of

PETER T. BURGESS,

late of Little Compton, deceased, having qualified himself according to law, hereby requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to him, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

THOMAS BURGESS, Executor.

Little Compton, May 16, 1863.

Court of Probate, Newport,
May 18, 1863.

HENRY H. COOK and WILLIAM A. BARBER, named in an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of

CHARLES DEVENS,

late of Newport, dec'd, the Executors thereof and Trustees of his estate, present the same to the court, and in writing pray the same may be proved and allowed, and they decline the trust aforesaid, and with the widow and son of said decease, pray the court to appoint Charles Devens, the son of the deceased, administrator with the will annexed on the estate of said Charles Devens. And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*

May 23 — B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk

Court of Probate, Middletown,
May 18, A. D., 1863.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, dated [illegible] 23d, 1859, purporting to be the last will and testament of

BENJAMIN WEAVER,

late of Middletown, dec'd, was presented, with request in writing made by George B. Weaver, that said instrument be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary thereon be granted to him he being named therein as the Executor thereof, ordered that the same be received and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall, in said Town, on the 3d Monday of June next, at 1 o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be given by advertisement published in the *Newport Mercury*, at least once a week for fourteen days, for all persons interested to appear at said Court and be heard thereon.

JOSHUA COGGESHALL,
May 23 — Probate Clerk